# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876. VOL. 89.—NO. 11.


# FIRST EDITION.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
(FIRST SESSION.)

**The Senate Settling the Question of President Pro Tempore.**

**Address by Mr. Garfield on the Amnesty Bill.**

**A Few More Reasons Why Jeff. Davis Should Not Hold Office.**

**The Debate to be Closed To-Day.**

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1876.

### SENATE.

**Amendment to the Constitution.**

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of citizens of New York asking for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the appropriation of money or property for any purpose, directly or indirectly, to any religious body or sect. Referred.

**Colored Troops.**

Mr. DORSEY introduced a bill to place all colored troops who enlisted in the army on an equal footing with other soldiers as to bounty and pensions. Referred.

**Public Debt, Expenditures, Etc.**

Mr. DAVIS said he gave notice a few days ago that he would address the Senate to-day in regard to the public debt, expenditures of the Government, etc. He now desired to submit a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to examine the books of the Treasury Department, and accordingly submitted a resolution for that purpose, and gave notice that he would address the Senate in regard thereto to-morrow. It was ordered that the resolution be printed and lie on the table.

**President Pro Tempore.**

The morning hour having expired, the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections by Mr. MORTON on Monday last in regard to President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Thurman to indefinitely postpone the third resolution, which declares that the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate is held at the pleasure of the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Vt.) argued that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate held his office at the pleasure of the Senate, but for a long time the practice was to the contrary — a very convenient one. The Senate could elect a President *pro tem.* every morning. The duration of the office of President *pro tem.* had been fixed only by a long course of usage. The Constitution of the United States did not fix the term of the office of President *pro tem.* of the Senate. He could be removed at any time at the will of the appointing power, which was the Senate. He thought the third resolution declared a plain principle of law, which was binding on the Senate.

In reply to a question by Mr. Wallace, Mr. EDMUNDS said the power of the Senate over its President *pro tem.* could not be cut short by any act of Congress.

Mr. WALLACE differed from the conclusions of the committee. He argued that the President *pro tem.* of the Senate was an officer of the United States as well as an officer of the Senate.

Mr. MORTON argued that the general law in regard to deliberating bodies which elected their own officers was that in the absence of any provision giving them another presiding officer, they might elect one and remove him at pleasure.

Mr. NORWOOD asked if the President of the United States should die to-day, would not the President *pro tempore* of the Senate become President of the United States, and if so, could the Senate change him and elect another man to-morrow to that office?

Mr. MORTON said he was not prepared to answer that question now. When the duties of President devolved upon the President *pro tempore* of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives, it was an open question whether he could be removed by the Senate or the House.

Mr. KERNAN inquired if the President of the United States should die, and the President *pro tem.* of the Senate should enter upon the discharge of the duties of President, could the Senate appoint a new President *pro tem?*

Mr. MORTON said that was precisely one of the difficulties surrounding the question, and it was discussed when the impeachment of President Johnson was pending. His (Morton's) impression was that the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, upon becoming President of the United States, would still be presiding officer of the Senate, and would be compelled to discharge the duties of presiding officer of the Senate as well as those of President of the United States.

Resuming his argument, he said the President *pro tem.* of the Senate could not even become Vice President of the United States when the duties of the President devolved upon him. He did not become President of the United States, but simply discharged the duties of that office for the time being.

Mr. MORTON then argued that the Speaker of the House of Representatives could be changed at the pleasure of the House.

Mr. STEVENSON said he could not accept the Senator from [illegible] ed if the President should enter upon ies of President of his term as Senator term of President, Senator (Stevenson to act as Presi- ? that he believed the office of Presi- d longer, because de him President. would not remove the Senate after the United States, ney happen. He ld by his friend at the President d continue to pre- coming President

Mr. WHYTE said he would vote for indefinite postponement because he did not think there was any practical question in the resolution requiring the action of the Senate. He then submitted the following amendment to the third resolution: "Until the happening of the contingency provided for in the third section of the act of Congress, approved March 1, 1875, and then authorized to act as President of the United States," so that the resolution, if amended, would read:

*Resolved*, That the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate is held at the pleasure of the Senate until the happening of the contingency, &c.

Mr. WHYTE said he meant to say by this amendment that the Senate should have no power or control over the President *pro tem.* after he should be called to discharge the duties of President.

The amendment was rejected—ayes 12, nays 33.

Mr. STEVENSON gave notice that after the resolutions should be disposed of he would offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the whole question referred to in the debate, and report such measures as would provide against a contingency which might possibly arise by the death of the President, Vice President and President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Lost.

The question being on the passage of the third resolution as reported by the committee, it was adopted—yeas 34, nays 15—as follows:

[illegible] essrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, [illegible] ttwell, Bruce, Cameron (Wis.), [illegible] y, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, [illegible] munds, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Ingalls, Kernan, Key, McMillan Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), [illegible] lesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sar- [illegible] bury, Spencer, Wadleigh, West, [illegible] d Wright—34.

[illegible] ssrs. Bogy, Caperton, Cooper, [illegible] a, Goldthwaite, Johnston, Mc- [illegible] rmon, Randolph, Stevenson, [illegible] Vallace, Whyte and Withers—

[illegible] urnside, Logan and Morrill [illegible] ould have voted for the resolution, were paired with Messrs. Bayard, Jones (La.) and Kelly, who would have voted against it.

The question then being on the fourth resolution, declaring that Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, Senator from Michigan, who was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate at the last session, is now President *pro tem.*,

Mr. EDMUNDS suggested that it be withdrawn, as it was inconsistent with the third resolution. Besides, Mr. Ferry was the last elected President *pro tem.* at this session just before the holiday recess.

Mr. MORTON accepted the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds, and withdrew the fourth resolution.

**Refund of Cotton Tax.**

The chair laid before the Senate a memorial of the Arkansas Legislature asking for the passage of an act refunding the tax collected on cotton in 1865, 1866 and 1867. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE.

**Bills Introduced.**

By Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, for a post-office and custom house building at St. Louis.

Also, for payment of the interest due on the 1st of February next on 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FOSTER, a resolution calling for a report in relation to the harbor of Vermilion, Ohio. Adopted.

By Mr. GIBSON, a resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain on what terms a mutual beneficial treaty of commerce with Mexico can be arranged.

By Mr. LEVY, for the removal of obstructions in the Red river, also to improve the navigation of Red river by closing the mouth of Tom's bayou.

By Mr. MOREY, to strengthen the credit of the re-constructed States and to afford them financial relief.

By Mr. CLARK, for the improvement of the Big Sandy river.

By Mr. WHITE, for the improvement of the Cumberland river.

By Mr. DURHAM, to permit tobacco growers to sell to consumers tobacco of their own growth, without license.

Also, for the improvement of Smith Shoals, Cumberland river.

By Mr. DIBRELL, to make it a misdemeanor for United States officials to demand contributions to election funds.

By Mr. THORNBURG, to improve the navigation of tributary streams to the Tennessee river.

By Mr. LANDERS, to establish a mint at Indianapolis.

By Mr. CAULFIELD, to establish a mint at Chicago.

By Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, requiring National banks to prepare for specie payments.

By Mr. WHITING, to divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts.

By Mr. WIKE, to settle accounts between the United States and the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Also, for a public building at Quincy.

By Mr. BLAND, for the improvement of the Gasconade river.

Also, giving the State of Missouri all the public lands therein for educational purposes.

By Mr. HEREFORD, for the improvement of the Big Sandy river in Kentucky and West Virginia.

By Mr. FAULKNER, to prohibit Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress from acting as counsel or otherwise in suits or proceedings against the United States.

By Mr. WILSON (W. Va.), for the improvement of the Little Kanawha river.

Also for the completion and furnishing of the custom house at Parkersburg.

By Mr. ELKINS, for the admission of New Mexico as a State.

By Mr. MILLS, to pay for all cotton seized by the Treasury after May, 1865; also, refunding cotton tax.

**Amnesty.**

The House, at 2 o'clock, resumed consideration of the Amnesty bill, and was addressed by Mr. GARFIELD. He yielded to Mr. WOOD (N. Y.) to make an inquiry as to the continuance of the debate. He remarked that over ten thousand bills had already been introduced, and almost none passed. He understood that twenty-three gentlemen had indicated their intention to speak on the Amnesty bill. He wished, in the interest of the country, that the debate should terminate as soon as possible, so that the House might proceed to the necessary business of legislation.

Mr. RANDALL said he proposed to move the previous question in an hour after Mr. GARFIELD should conclude.

Mr. BLAINE claimed that under the rules he himself, and not Mr. Randall, had control of the question.

The Speaker said he would rule upon that point when occasion should arise.

Mr. GARFIELD commenced his remarks by expressing his regret on the course which the debate, especially yesterday, had taken. Any one who read the report of the speeches of Messrs. Cox and Hill would not suppose that the House was discussing a question of relieving men from political disabilities. He would rather have said that it was an arraignment of the administration of the country. If he had been called upon to pick out words which constituted the topic of the debate he should have picked out the opening paragraph of Hill's speech, in which he prayed that if the history of the past fifteen years is an evidence of the grace and magnanimity of the Republican party, the country might be spared any future exercise of these virtues. He desired to bring the House back to the real issues before it. In doing so, he stated the two pending propositions, the one made by Mr. Randall and the other by Mr. Blaine. He said the speech made by Mr. Blaine had been answered, in the first place by the speech of Mr. Cox, full of brilliant sallies, but it was joking, and it was humorous to indulge on such an occasion; and, in the second place, by the speech of Mr. Hill, which arraigned not the Republican party alone, but arraigned twenty-five millions of people, arraigned the history of the republic, arraigned everything that was glorious in its record and high and worthy in its achievements. He was deeply and painfully sorry that such arraignments should have been made on such a subject. He should try to be responsive to the points made by the gentleman from Georgia (Hill). He did not desire to hold Jefferson Davis responsible for the rebellion. He did not believe in the doctrine of visitation of punishment in human affairs. Jefferson Davis was no more guilty than any other man who went into the rebellion with equal light and intelligence. The question was, whether he who was the head of the rebellion practiced in the dread court of war the rules of war; if, whether in appealing to war, he obeyed the laws of war, or whether he violated the laws of that high tribunal as that did not deserve permission to come back into his place in Congress. That was the whole question, and it was as plain and fair a question for deliberation as had been ever stated in the House. He wished that it had been discussed without passion and without passionate thoughts. Coming down to Hill's denial of the authenticity of the charges in the remarks relating to Andersonville, he remarked that the charges, whether just or unjust, were made by the Government of the United States, and in that connection he quoted a communication from the Secretary of War in May, 1864, calling attention to the condition of a large number of Federal prisoners who had just returned and arrived, and stating that the enormity of the crimes committed against those prisoners were such and so well known to the civilized world that it ought to be put on record in some permanent form. It was then that a joint committee of the two Houses was appointed, which committee had been characterized by the gentleman from New York (Cox) as a "hunting committee," and by the gentleman from Georgia (Hill) as a partisan committee. There were four Democratic members on that joint committee and they coincided in the report, which was unanimous. The report declared that it was clear from the evidence that it was the deliberate purpose of the authorities of the rebel Government so to reduce those soldiers by the deprivation of food and clothing as that they might be unfit to re-enter the ranks. A large number of these prisoners had come from Belle Isle and Libby, where they had been under the very eyes of the chief head of the Confederate Government.

Referring to the letter for the establishment of the Andersonville prison, as quoted yesterday by the gentleman from Georgia, he asked: How was the order executed, and to whose hands was it committed? It was committed to the hands of General Winder, a man whom the Richmond *Examiner* said the day he took his departure for Andersonville: "Thank God that Richmond is at last rid of old Winder. God have mercy on those to whom he has been sent."

Mr. GARFIELD then quoted some of the testimony given on the Wirz trial as to the condition of the stockade, the dead line, &c., and remarked upon it that in the midst of a pine country a place had been selected which had a miasmatic marsh in its midst, and that a small stream of water having been found, troops had been stationed on it above the stockade so that it was defiled by all the excrements of the camp before it reached the stockade. Besides that, in the very excess of cruelty, and as if to negative every idea of order, men had been detailed to cut down every tree within the enclosure, and left not a tree, a shrub or a loaf to show where a garden or forest had been.

He then referred to the report made by Colonel Chandler, who had been detailed to inspect the Andersonville prison, which was by Adjutant General Cooper submitted to the Secretary of War, with the remark that the condition of that prison was a reproach to the Confederacy, so that the knowledge of its horrors had thus been brought home to the political family of Jefferson Davis. But the answer to Colonel Chandler's report was the issuing of an order a few days afterwards promoting General Winder to be Commissary General of all prisons and prisoners throughout the Confederacy, and when the Commanding General of the army subsequently removed Winder, Davis revoked the order of removal, and endorsed on it that it was entirely uncalled for. The British army have lost in ten great battles of the Napoleonic war, including Waterloo, not quite thirteen thousand men, but this Major General Winder, within his terrible pit of death, from April, 1864, to April, 1865, pitched into an awful trench the dead bodies of his prisoners to the number of 12,644. As to Hill's comparison of atrocities at Elmira and Andersonville he challenged any Democratic member from the neighborhood of Elmira, Camp Douglass or Fort Delaware to rise and say that any inhumanity had been practiced there. No Democrat doing so, he denounced the assertion as fearfully and awfully untrue.

Mr. PLATT read a telegram received by him from B. F. Tracy, late commander of the military post of Elmira, stating that the facts justified him (Platt) yesterday in his debate on the inhumanity in the treatment of prisoners at Elmira.

Mr. WALKER rose on the Democratic side of the House, and stated that he lived within seventeen miles of Elmira, and endorsed the statements in the telegram. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. HILL disclaimed any purpose in his remarks yesterday of charging inhumanity on anybody about Elmira, or anywhere else. He had only read yesterday the letter from the New York *World* as evidence of cruelties inseparable from prison life, and he had wound up the statement by saying that the official records showed the relative mortality to be greater among Southern prisoners at the North, than among Northern prisoners at the South.

A member—Do you charge that the mortality among Confederate prisoners at the North was owing to cruelty?

Mr. HILL—I do not undertake to say to what the mortality on either side of the line was due. I say that it was attributable to those horrors inseparable from prison life anywhere, and intended my point against striving to work up these horrors of the past and to keep alive strife which ought to be buried.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that even on the testimony of an anonymous letter read yesterday by Mr. Hill the post of Elmira had been located in as healthy a place as there could be found in the State of New York. He called attention to the fact that the place which Confederate prisoners who had died at Elmira were buried had been enclosed and cared for by an Administration which had been characterized by the gentleman from Georgia as malignant, ferocious, Constitution-hating and Southhating.

Mr. HILL remarked that at the last time of decorating graves in the South the Southern people united with the Northern soldiers and decorated in harmonious accord the graves of the fallen Federals and also the Confederates, and it was because of that glorious feeling that he protested against a renewal of the history of such horrors.

Mr. GARFIELD—So do I. Who brought it here? [Cheers from the Democratic side —"Blaine," "Blaine," "Blaine".]

Mr. GARFIELD said he wished that some fraternal feeling could follow the forty maimed Union soldiers who had recently lost their places about the House.

A discussion ensued on that point, which developed the statement on one side that whereas out of one hundred and fifty-three subordinate positions in the last House only eighteen were filled by Union soldiers there were out of eighty-five subordinate positions in the present House twenty-six filled by Union soldiers; and the statement on the other side that in the House Post-office nine Union soldiers had been dismissed and their places filled by nine Confederate soldiers.

Mr. GARFIELD, passing from this point, proceeded to discuss the question of exchange of prisoners, to relate the history and to detail the causes for the interruption of the exchange. He showed that the central point of the difficulty was in the determination of the Confederate Government and people to exclude from the rules of war the officers and men of negro regiments, while, on the other hand, the Government of the Union had committed itself to the doctrine that the negro was a man, and not a chattel, and that being a man, he had a right to help to fight for the Union, and that being a soldier, the Government was bound to see to it that he was treated like a soldier.

He also quoted a passage from a communication from Major Gould, Confederate Agent of Exchanges, to General Winder, to the effect that the arrangements for exchange worked largely in their favor, as they got rid of the most miserable wretches and received back some of the best material he had ever seen. Commenting on that letter, he referred to the Libby exhibition, not between *par nobile fratrum*, but between *par diabolum*. The object of the outrageous treatment of prisoners at Andersonville and elsewhere was to make Union soldiers so that when exchanged they would be valueless. It seemed incontrovertible that the record adduced on that subject was true, and why should Hill, having been the conscious author of that terrible work at Andersonville, the American people still held him unfit to be admitted among the legislators of the nation.

In the course of some further remarks, Mr. GARFIELD, having reference to the army and navy officers who had gone into the rebellion, said that they had added to their other crimes that of perjury in the eye of the law.

The word was caught at, and resented by Mr. TUCKER, who said that it reflected on some of the noblest men with whom the gentleman from Ohio might be proud to be classed as a peer.

Mr. GARFIELD explained that he had merely said that these men were in the eye of the law guilty of perjury. He himself had not made the law or dictionary. He concluded his speech with a peroration, in which he thanked God for peace, and for the fact that in the awful flame of war slavery had been burned to death.

Mr. SENEY followed in a few remarks adverse to that part of Mr. Blaine's amendment which excludes Jefferson Davis from amnesty, but favoring the part which requires amnestied persons to take an oath of allegiance.

Mr. RANDALL explained that that was unnecessary, inasmuch as the bill only removed such political disabilities as prevented the holding of office, and every person entering on an office was obliged to take an oath.

A long discussion then ensued on the technical point in parliamentary law whether Mr. Blaine, being the introducer of the matter before the House, had the right of reply. The Speaker ruled that he had not, and Mr. BANKS endorsed the ruling, and declared that no sounder decision had ever been given in the House.

The Speaker acknowledged the compliment, and added that he was sustained in in all points by the venerable General Clerk, Mr. Barclay, who had twenty-eight years' experience in parliamentary law.

Finally, a compromise was agreed upon, by which Mr. Blaine is to speak for an hour to-morrow, and then to call the previous question.

The House at 4:30 adjourned.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

**Democratic State Convention—The Platform.**

CONCORD, January 12.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and nominated Daniel Marcy for Governor, and Thos. Dinsmore for Railroad Commissioner. The platform adopted recognizes as a final settlement of the issues involved in the late war and binding force of the constitutional amendments; favors a return to specie payments; reform of all abuses in State and national administrations; retrenchment and economy in public expenditures; equal and just taxation, and a tariff for revenue only.

The resolutions upon the school question and third term are as follows:

*Resolved*, That our system of common schools, and our no less valuable scheme of religious toleration, are the workmanship of Democratic hands and the fruits of Democratic policy; that it is the exclusive right and duty of the State to provide for the education of its children; that it is the inalienable right of every citizen to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and no political disabilities should be incurred by reason of religious belief, and while we will defend these principles and institutions in the first sense, we deprecate all attempts to raise sectarian issues in politics as utterly uncalled for, and meriting the condemnation of every good citizen.

*Resolved*, That while the illustrious example, and the spirit of our institutions are alike opposed to a third Presidential term, the present chief executive, by using the great trusts entrusted to his office for personal family aggrandizement, by inflaming sectarian animosity, and by interfering with the cause of public justice toward defrauders of the revenue and their abettors, demonstrates the wisdom of our Fathers and enforces the belief that a third term would be dangerous to the liberties of citizens and prosperity of nations.

**The Moody and Sankey Revival.**

PHILADELPHIA, January 12. — The Moody and Sankey meeting was crowded to-night half an hour after the doors were opened, and many left unable to gain admission. Mr. Moody preached upon the importance of securing salvation at once, and said the only way of obtaining it was to make an unconditional surrender to God. The remarks of the speaker had a deep effect. Upon the conclusion of the services the inquiry were crowded.

**Election Fight in Canada.**

OTTAWA, January 12.—A faction fight took place last night after the election at Latineau Point between two families named Searle and Roque and their respective adherents. There were fifty men on each side. The fight was a desperate and bloody one. Fifteen men were dangerously wounded, and fully half an acre of snow was saturated with blood.

**Marine News.**

LONDON, January [illegible]. The steamships California and State [illegible]inia, from New York, have arrived [illegible].

NEW YORK, January [illegible].—Arrived—The steamship Idaho, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—Arrived—The steamship Vaderland, from Antwerp.

# SECOND EDITION

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

**The Senate Discussing the Question of Final Adjournment.**

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER.

**Reduction of the Debt Last Year $1,335,497.63.**

**EULOGIES ON THE LATE ATTORNEY GENERAL DIMMICK.**

**An Invitation to Attend the Inauguration Ceremonies.**

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 12, 1876.

**The Inauguration.**

Major General Edwin S. Osborne, having been appointed Chief Marshal of the inauguration procession of the Governor-elect of Pennsylvania on the 18th inst., all organizations intending to participate will report to said officer at his headquarters at the Bolton House, in the city of Harrisburg.

By order of the Joint Committee of the Legislature. GEO. HANDY SMITH, Chairman.

A. H. DILL,
W. H. GRAHAM,
Secretaries.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF MARSHAL, BOLTON HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PA., January 12, 1876.

Having been appointed by the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Chief Marshal on the occasion of the inauguration of Major General John F. Hartranft, Governor-elect, which will take place on Tuesday, January 18, 1876, a cordial invitation is hereby extended to all general officers, with their staffs, all military organizations, soldiers of the war of 1812, wounded, disabled and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war, civic societies, and the fire departments throughout this Commonwealth, to attend and participate in the ceremonies of the occasion. Military organizations intending to be present will report by letter as soon as practicable to Lieutenant Colonel J. Wesley Awl, Chief of Staff, at No. 108 N. Third street, Harrisburg.

(Signed) EDWIN S. OSBORNE, Major General National Guard of Pennsylvania, Chief Marshal.

### SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the President, Lieutenant Governor Latta. Prayer was offered by Rev. Snyder.

**Petitions, etc.**

Mr. BAYNE presented a preamble and resolution from the Pennsylvania Game Society.

Mr. NEWMYER presented a memorial of the Tyrone Labor Convention.

Mr. HAYS presented a petition of citizens of Greene county for fixing the lawful rate of interest at five per cent.

**Final Adjournment.**

Mr. JACKSON offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

*Resolved*, That if the House concur, the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on Thursday, March 9th.

Mr. JONES offered an amendment fixing the date for February 22d.

Mr. [illegible] spoke in favor of early adjournment.

Messrs. Yerkes and [illegible] posed it.

**Bills Read in Place.**

A number of bills were read in place, among them the following:

By Mr. JONES, an act ceding jurisdiction to the United States over certain lands in Berks county, to be used as a cemetery.

By Mr. DILL, a supplementary additional jurisdiction to Orphans Courts.

Also an act relative to persons writing threatening letters—Section 1st, which provides that if any one shall knowingly send, deliver or utter such a message, accusing or threatening to accuse any person with a view to extort anything, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, &c., and shall pay a fine not exceeding $1,000.

By Mr. DILL, a supplementary act relative to burial grounds and cemeteries situate in incorporated boroughs, which provides that the Courts of Quarter Session may declare such grounds a nuisance, and remove the dead.

By Mr. MCCLELLAN, an act to provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on the highroads of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. ROCKWELL, an act to provide for the erection of a poor house and keeping the poor in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, an act relating to collateral inheritance.

Also an act regulating, making, repairing and keeping in repair public roads in the county of Washington.

By Mr. ANDERSON (Allegheny), an act to punish persons for pointing or discharging fire-arms within the Commonwealth.

By Mr. ALLEN, an act to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by boom companies within the Commonwealth.

By Mr. DAVIS, a supplementary act authorizing the Governor to appoint additional notaries public.

By Mr. NEWMYER, an act to carry into effect section 5 of act 14 of the Constitution relative to salaries of county officers, and the payment of fees received by them into the State or County Treasury in counties containing over 150,000.

**Nominations.**

The following nominations were made by the Governor: Trustees of Harrisburg Lunatic Asylum: Robert A. Lamberton, Wm. Colder and Henry Gilbert.

**Report of the State Treasurer.**

The annual report of the State Treasurer, which was presented, shows a reduction of $1,335,497.63 of the public debt, and a balance in the Treasury of $983,107.27, of which $55,334.78 is to the credit of the General Fund, which, with appropriations yet due and payable out of this fund, will exceed $560,000. The report says that prompt legislation is necessary, either in the form of additional taxation or diversion of a portion of the sinking fund revenue to general uses for the relief of the Treasury and protection of our credit.

**In Memoriam.**

Mr. JONES offered the following resolution, which were agreed to:

WHEREAS, Since the last session of this body Hon. Samuel Dimmick, late Attorney General, has been removed by death; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Senate of Pennsylvania desires to place upon record an expression of its high regard for Mr. Dimmick as an able lawyer, a sound jurist, a wise counselor, a pure minded man, and one who faithfully discharged with dignity and honor his high functions as Attorney General of the Commonwealth.

*Resolved*, That we feel this Commonwealth has lost one of her most efficient officers and the community in which he lives one of her noblest citizens.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the irreparable loss they have sustained, and that we commend them to Him in whom alone can comfort the stricken in heart.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the Senate have the foregoing preamble and resolutions suitably engrossed, and transmit the same to the family.

Suitable remarks were made upon his statesmanship, public services and spotless private character by Messrs. Newmyer, Lawrence, Dill, Jones and others, and the Senate adjourned in respect to the late Attorney General Dimmick.

### HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Clarke.

**Reports from Committees.**

A large number of reports from committees were read, among them the following:

From the Committee on Judiciary General, an act enabling assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sales of real estate encumbered with liens, with an affirmative recommendation.

By Mr. PARKER, a bill fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court at $8,000, and Chief Justice at $8,000; and by Mr. WISHART, a joint resolution for the purchase of Pardon's Digest—affirmatively.

**Bills Read in Place.**

The following are some of the bills which were read in place:

By Mr. LEACH, providing for the immediate payment of one million dollars appropriated for Centennial purposes.

By Mr. BUTLER, an act to allow certain personal property of a debtor to be exempt from levy and sale; a supplement to the act of 1849.

Also an act to suppress vagrancy.

By Mr. LIZER, one changing the manner of making returns by constables.

**Rules.**

Mr. REIGHARD, from the Committee to Revise the Rules, submitted a lengthy report, which was read.

Mr. WOLFE moved to postpone consideration of the report for the present, and that the same be printed. Agreed to.

**In Memoriam.**

Mr. JAMISON, from the committee appointed to frame resolutions of condolence with the families of deceased members, submitted a report, which was read.

After some eulogistic remarks by Messrs. JAMISON, PETROF and STOTZER, the report was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following:

WHEREAS, God in His wisdom has taken from the earth, in the prime of his manhood and the noontide of his usefulness, Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, late Attorney General General of the Commonwealth; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we avail ourselves of this first suitable opportunity to record our high respect and admiration for the late S. E. Dimmick as a courteous gentleman, obliging officer, true and honest man, a patriotic, faithful citizen, a wise, discreet, fearless, pure counselor of the State, whose death we sincerely mourn, and whose loss we deplore.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be engrossed, signed by the Speaker, attested by the Clerk, and forwarded to the family of the deceased as a testimonial of respect and an assurance of our sympathy.

Remarks on the deceased were made by Messrs WOLFE, PLUMMER, PARKER and SMITH (Chester), after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Out of respect for the deceased, the House then adjourned.

## FOREIGN ADVICES.

**Terrible Earthquake in South America.**

**THE GERMAN ECCLESIASTICAL COURT OPENED.**

***TURKEY.***

**Count Andrassy's Note.**

BERLIN, January 12.—It is semi officially confirmed that Count Andrassy's note does not propose any control or guarantees. The participation of the Christian population in the execution of the reforms and engagements which Turkey would contract towards the powers by accepting the proposals are regarded as sufficient guarantees.

**Affairs in Herzegovina.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 12.—The Sublime Porte has received a dispatch from the Turkish commander in Herzegovina, dated January 6, announcing that tranquility is restored everywhere except in the district between Trebinje, Billek and Gatschko, bordering on Montenegro.

**A Royal Visitor.**

COBURG, January 12.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria is expected to arrive in this city about the 10th of April next. She will probably go hence to Baden Baden.

LONDON, January 13.—A special from Berlin says the Turkish representatives abroad have been instructed to declare that any intervention incompatible with the dignity or independence of the Porte will be rejected. It is expected that England will advise the Porte to consider Count Andrassy's programme. If the Sultan declines to do so, the rebels will derive greater advantages than ever from the countenance of Montenegrins and Dalmatians.

LONDON, January 12.—A Berlin telegram says it is reported that Lord Derby has notified Austria that the British Government has unreservably approved of Count Andrassy's note on Turkey.

***FRANCE.***

**The Cabinet Troubles.**

PARIS, January 12.—The *Journal De Paris* says that all the Ministers will retain their portfolios, at least for the present. At the same time M. Jules Say's resignation has not yet been officially withdrawn. The Cabinet to-day approved the text of the proclamation of Marshal MacMahon.

**Representation at the Philadelphia Exhibition.**

LONDON, January 13.—A dispatch from Paris to the *Daily Telegraph* says the French Minister of Public Works will send to the Philadelphia Exhibition plans of the recent public works, and the buildings in the Champ de Paris will contribute the models of squares and public buildings which figured in the Vienna exhibition.

***SOUTH AMERICA.***

**Terrible Earthquake.**

[illegible] January 12.—The *Star and Herald* of [illegible] publishes the following account of several letters [illegible] the complete destruction by an earthquake on the 13th of December, of Absenada. Between four P. M. of the 4th and five P. M. of the 5th, no less than thirty-seven shocks occurred, [illegible] which were severe, and [illegible] of the business portion of Valparaiso. Two lives were lost, and $1,500,000 worth of property was destroyed.

**Woman Suffrage.**

Several women have been registered in some of the towns of Chili as qualified voters, and will exercise the right of suffrage at the approaching election.

***SPAIN.***

**The Cortes.**

MADRID, January 12.—A Royal decree issued to-day disqualifies Generals and all public functionaries receiving above five hundred pounds per annum from sitting in either House of the Cortes.

**The Journals.**

The Government has authorized the publication of fourteen new journals.

***GERMANY.***

**The Ecclesiastical Court.**

BERLIN, January 12.—The Ecclesiastical Court opened its proceedings to-day. They were aimed at the deposition of Dr. Paul Eichers, Archbishop of Cologne.

***ITALY.***

**A Present to the Pope.**

ROME, January 12.—The Marquis of Ripon, the English nobleman who recently embraced the Roman Catholic faith, has presented the Pope with £10,000 sterling.

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

**LOUISIANA.**

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—Twelve Senators participated in the election of Eustis. The proceedings are regarded informal, the Senate not having agreed to the election, but adopted a resolution that there was no vacancy. Eustis received seventy-five votes, one more than was necessary to elect, sixty-three Representatives and twelve Senators voting for him. The announcement of the election by Senator Blackburn and Speaker Estillette was loudly applauded by the crowd in the galleries. Senator Blackburn stated that he wanted to have no further excuse to the United States Senate to leave Louisiana out after McMillen, Ray, Pinchback and Marr had failed to get in. Mr. Pinchback was present in the House during the election. It is stated Lieutenant Governor Antoine will refuse to sign the certificate of Eustis' election. Eustis favored the Wheeler compromise.

**CALIFORNIA.**

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12.—Relative to yesterday's dispatch mentioning a rumor in Sacramento of a land grab by which the State had been swindled in a large amount, a resolution was offered in the Assembly today to appoint a committee to inquire into the title of the Golden City Homestead Association to title lands in San Francisco. It is alleged that a patent was procured under fraudulent pretences, by which the State is a loser to the amount of $5,000,000. The matter in brief is, that the Association, holding ground bordering on a tide land tract, procured a patent to the latter on the condition of filling from the high land, but had failed to do so, and divided the land among the members. A committee was appointed to investigate without delay.

**IOWA.**

DES MOINES, January 12.—The General Assembly convened this morning to nominate a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Harlan, whose term expires March 4th. On the first formal ballot Kirkwood received 53, Price 24; McCrary 15, and Bolknap 15. There were two blank ballots. On the first formal ballot Kirkwood had 56, Price 22, McCrary 14, and Bolknap 12. Hon. J. Kirkwood having recieved a majority of the votes, was decided the Republican nominee for the United States Senate.

**WISCONSIN.**

MILWAUKEE, January 12.—The Legislature met at Madison at noon to-day. S. S. Farfield, of Polk, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by a vote of Republicans and Independents over Wm. Charlton, Democratic candidate. R. L. D. Potter, author of the Potter law, was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

**KANSAS.**

TOPEKA, January 12.—The House partially organized to-day by the election of Thos. Sherman, Lawrence, Speaker, and Henry Booth, Chief Clerk. The Senate elected Rev. Mr. Hubbard, colored, chaplain.

**KENTUCKY.**

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—Balloting for United States Senator was continued at Frankfort to-day, but no election was effected. Beck still leads, with Williams only five behind.

OWING to a curious accident, the Abbe Moigno, of Paris, has been led to protest against the introduction of the little red toy balloons, with which American children are also familiar. It appears that a cabman in Paris was very severely burned about the head and eyes by an explosion inadvertently caused by reaching into his vehicle and placing the end of a lighted cigar near to one of these balloons, which had been left there by a child.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

*Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.*

—Green & Stevens, dry goods merchants of Boston, are reported failed.

—John Lee Carroll was inaugurated Governor of Maryland on Wednesday.

—Charles E. Brown has been nominated by the President for Pension Agent at Cincinnati.

—The eleventh game in the chess match at Cleveland between Judd and Alborom was played last night, resulting in a draw.

—The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention met on Wednesday and nominated Daniel Marcy for Governor, and Thomas Dinsmore for Railroad Commissioner.

—Charles E. Brown has been nominated by the President for Pension Agent at Cincinnati.

—The eleventh game in the chess match at Cleveland between Judd and Alborom was played last night, resulting in a draw.

—The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention met on Wednesday and nominated Daniel Marcy for Governor, and Thomas Dinsmore for Railroad Commissioner.

—The Merchants Exchange of St. Louis has tendered to the executive committees of the Democratic and Republican parties the free use of their hall for the purpose of holding their National Conventions this year.

—The general passenger agents of four trunk lines and some principal western railroads, at a conference in Philadelphia Tuesday, relative to rates of fare during the Centennial Exposition, decided to discontinue at once and permanently all arrangements with the tourist agency of Cook, Son & Jenkins.

## "CROOKED" WHISKY.

**Trial of the McGriff Case in Indianapolis.**

INDIANAPOLIS, January 12.—The United States Court was occupied to-day in hearing evidence in the McGriff case. George Hogan, one of the ring, gave testimony, that being in charge of the barrel room at Patoka, he frequently allowed spirits to be withdrawn and shipped on an old stamp, which would afterwards be returned and used for the same purpose.

John F. Crisp, who was general inside gauger, and kept the books for the Binghams, at Patoka, testified that during the last half of the year 1874 there were about 2000 barrels a month of "crooked" whisky shipped from Patoka to Evansville. The Government has rested the case until John W. Bingham arrives to-morrow.

**Alleged Illicit Transactions in Chicago.**

CHICAGO, January 12.—Mr. Albert Stickney, counsel for the firm of F. O. Boyd & Co., of New York, and who is now in this city, said to the agent of the Associated Press to-night: I am informed by Government officials that no evidence whatever has been laid before the Grand Jury implicating in the slightest degree Messrs. Boyd & Co. As nearly as I make out from paragraphs in the public print, the matter reflecting on Messrs. Boyd & Co. rests entirely on the testimony on statements of W. S. Golson. As I gather from the newspapers, these statements cover three points: First, that Golson was engaged in defrauding the rev

# DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....D. L. FLEMING,
M. F. REED,.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

| | |
|---|---|
| By Mail, per annum | $10 00 |
| By Mail, for six months | 5 00 |
| By Mail, for three months | 2 50 |
| By Mail, for one month | 1 00 |
| By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier | 15 |

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Subscribers | $1 75 |
| Clubs of five | 1 50 |
| Clubs of ten | 1 40 |

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876.


PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112½.

A HOPEFUL sign of the times is a certain degree of restiveness on the part of members of the Legislature to fix a final day of adjournment. Resolutions were presented in the Senate yesterday on the subject, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE bill reported from committee in the House at Washington, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury and the national banks to accummulate thirty per cent. of their circulation in gold, with a view to the resumption of specie payments, has in it the good quality of repealing the resumption feature of the act of last year, and leaving resumption to the time when it can be properly brought about. So far as the bill is reported in the dispatches from Washington it strikes us favorably.

THE scheme to remove Mr. FERRY from the Presidency of the Senate, it now turns out, was in the interest of HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine. There was an idea prevalent that as he had been put aside to make way for ANDREW JOHNSON, there would be poetic justice in restoring him to his place once more. But the more the subject was considered, the more apparent it became that Mr. FERRY could not be removed, unless with the sacrifice of harmony and good will. This is the final consideration that led to the abandonment of the project.

THE Confederate side of the Amnesty argument was presented by Mr. HILL, of Georgia, in a very positive, and even vituperative speech, but it fell far short of answering Mr. BLAINE. The scope of his argument was to show that DAVIS did not direct that Andersonville be made what it was, and that the Confederates treated Union prisoners better than we did those of the Confederates. The people North saw too many starved and dying soldiers returned from Andersonville to believe this. The attempt to force JEFF. DAVIS into position is doomed to absolute discomfiture.

THERE are journals that misapprehend the exact drift of the discussion over the Amnesty bill at Washington. Bad blood was started by the Confederates making the Centennial appropriation depend on the passage of a bill granting amnesty to JEFF. DAVIS. The contest, on the Republican side, was not because of a fear that DAVIS would be of much consequence, but because of the representative character the Confederates gave him. In this character,—not as JEFFERSON DAVIS, but as the head of the Southern Confederacy, his amnesty was opposed. Mr. BLAINE'S speech was designed to show that as the head of the Confederacy he was guilty of a terrible atrocity, and did not deserve amnesty at the hands of the American people. His point was well and strongly made.

FERNANDO WOOD is in the line of providing for an easy return to specie payments. His plan is to repeal in part the Resumption act of January, 1875, and provide for a return to specie payments without contraction, proposes to utilize the $700,000,000 four per cent. bonds not yet negotiated, and remaining in the Treasury, as a basis, by the issuing of small Treasury notes in lieu of the present legal tenders and National bank currency. It also provides for the establishing of a sinking fund, to be made up of one-half of the surplus coin revenues each year, after providing for the coin expenditures, and also of one per cent. of the interest on the redeemed four per cent. bonds called in, in lieu of the small Treasury notes, issued as a redemption fund for the resumption of specie payments. It also provides for the suspension of the present Sinking Fund until resumption shall have been accomplished, and contains various new provisions for the better regulation of the finances.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, which cannot be accused of unfriendliness to the Republican party, under its present management, opposes, very earnestly, the expenditure of large sums on our navy. It claims that the "whole naval establishment is an expensive toy,—its uses being in the inverse proportion to its cost. It is a skeleton, but a lively one, whose powers of consumption are marvelous. It is ornamental, but the ornament is extravagant in its expenditure. We do not underrate the ability, accomplishments, patriotism and services of the gallant men on the naval lists, and we would not urge their dismissal, but their retention in the public service without any duty is opposed to the general theory of our Government. Leaving them for the present without any action, there can be no legitimate reason given why most of the navy-yards may not be closed up, and several millions of dollars now spent for the mere sake of spending, saved to the Treasury." Secretary ROBESON has pushed expenditures so far, and in a direction that criticism naturally follows.

IT is evident that the great powers of Europe are rapidly gravitating to the position assumed by our Government on the Spanish question. The London *Times*, which reflects the views of the British Ministry, in advance of their official utterance, declares for a change of attitude toward Spain, by the great powers, on account of the slow progress of the Cuban war. Following close upon Secretary FISH'S note suggesting international interference between Spain and her rebellious colony, it looks as if the whole subject is attracting such enlarged attention that decided action may at any time result. The European nations have the same complaint to make against the Madrid Government on account of its failure to subdue the Carlist rebellion that we have because of its inability to establish peace in Cuba. American commerce suffers from the latter cause, and our Government proposes to right the difficulty. British commerce is hampered on the Spanish coast by reason of Carlist batteries, and the Spanish Government refuses useful mariners to keep out of range, but as the London *Times* points out, Great Britain being at peace with Spain, British subjects have the right to trade with any part of her territory, and Spain is responsible for whatever injury may be inflicted on them by her subjects. Moreover, if Spain cannot police her own coasts, Great Britain will do it for her, and collect damages accordingly; and the *Times* proceeds to hint that the United States might very properly follow the same policy in Cuban waters. When the *Times* abandons its customary conservatism to advise such a radical line of action as this would be, it is evident that at the sources which create opinion in England there is an increasing feeling that Spain has been borne with as long as right or propriety justifies, and that some positive step will be universally justified.

### PRISON REFORM.

Even in the exciting political times we now have, occasionally the question of the proper method of punishing crime comes up, and receives its share of attention. A noticeable feature of this discussion is the tendency to practicalness,—the view being that the first purpose of penitentiaries is to punish criminals. Their reform is, very properly, to be sought, but by means of discipline, as much as by promise of reward. A system has become prevalent of allowing a reduction of time under sentence, as a reward of good behavior, and this is both wise and well. There should be every encouragement possible held out to inspire good behavior, but this should not be the sole thought in the minds of those who manage prisons. The sentimental idea is often urged that the chief mission of chaplains, keepers and wardens is to soothe the tedium of the prisoner's life by such acts as they can command, thus relieving him of the sense of gloom that otherwise might oppress him. We fear that this, which, to a certain extent, is well enough, is being carried too far. Prisons are meant for the punishment of offenders against the law; and their object in this respect should not be overlooked.

We value reformation as highly as any, and have given much attention to the question how the reformation of criminals is to be accomplished. The first thing, it seems to us, that they should be taught is respect for the authority of law, and the rights of others. In some form they have violated the rights of their fellows, or they could not be involved in the service of the State in prisons. If they are to be reformed, the sense of justice and right are first to be inculcated. Discipline and punishment contribute to this. After this, self-respect and a sense of manhood come along, and these may, we think, be better developed by kindness than by any other means. But the idea of sentimental humanitarianism, which totally ignores discipline and punishment, cannot be considered. We judge the tendency of the times is toward a more rigid administration of discipline than we have had, with enough of the kindlier element to simply encourage a sentiment of self-respect, after the feeling of justice has been properly developed by the force of punishment. These are the considerations that are growing in the popular mind, chiefly because of the increasing tendency to crime. The feeling is that crime should be suppressed first, and criminals reformed afterward.

### MORRILL'S BILL.

Senator MORRILL has put forward a bill for the contraction of the currency, and the substitution of coin. It is regarded by the press as the most important bill on this subject presented to the present Congress. It simply proposes the rigid contraction of the currency, till specie payments are reached in 1879. Its object is to give to Secretary BRISTOW the exact authority he desired to force specie payments. We have been curious to note the expressions of the press, and find that even those that hitherto opposed our views come round to them, now that the necessity is upon them. Even the New York *Tribune* declares that "the difference in value in the payment of these five thousand millions of dollars of debts in the legal tender in which they were contracted, and payment in coin, as must be done under Mr. MORRILL'S bill as it now stands, is practically a thousand millions of dollars, and to obliterate equities equal to such a vast amount, arbitrarily and necessarily, is, in our judgment, unwise, and calculated to provoke a popular hostility to the whole measure as will defeat not only that, but all other measures of relief." This is an aspect of the case that we have frequently urged,—that the strain to force resumption would oppress the debtor class, and this, the *Tribune* now admits, to an aggregate equal to about one-half our National debt. It must be apparent that the people will never submit to that. It is simply a notice that we are to be pushed harder than we have been, and this the country cannot stand.

We urge this objection against the Resumption act of last Winter, and urge it all the more earnestly against the MORRILL bill. The past year has been one of bitter struggle, and the list of those who lost their all is fearfully long. Others are struggling, hoping for better times. To these the announcement of enforced and continued contraction of the currency would be the refusal of those accommodations on which depends their only chance of solvency, and under that impression they will fight it with the bitterness of desperation. To them it means that the debtors from whom they collect with so much difficulty will find added difficulty in making payments; that the banks, which are so cautious and reluctant in advances, discounts and accommodations, will be forced to be even more chary in their dealings; that depreciated assets will still further depreciate, and that all the evils which have overtaken a promising and successful business will be aggravated to inevitable ruin. For our present purposes it does not matter whether such an impression is correct or not. If it exist, we must take note of it; we cannot hope to correct it by opposing it; nor is it possible to convince a man on the verge of bankruptcy that it is to the interest of the country that he should be put out of the way to prepare for a better system. To him the best system is that which will save him, and he will fight to the death against any system which proceeds on the assumption that his ruin is necessary.

We really fear that if the policy of Mr. MORRILL is to obtain, the country will be plunged into another panic, unless the shrinkage and loss shall serve to let men down without the jar of a panic. But the result will be the same—ruin to our financial interests. There is an easy, certain, and regular way of reaching specie payments, and this the promotion of the prosperity of the country. To turn, however, to the equities of the case, the effect of Senator MORRILL'S bill is to throw severe burthens on the people, at a time when they are least able to bear them. Much argument has been advanced relative to the effect of sudden changes in the value of the circulating medium, but it has been generally conceded that depreciation works injury, as a rule, to the debtor classes. Once the legal tenders have been delegalized, and they are at once refused in payment for contracts. Hence, they can be disposed of only at their gold value. As the difference is quite large, it represents a severe loss to the debtor classes.

The threat of resumption, intensified in this bill, will only increase the evil already wrought by the law of last winter. Were it not for the threat of resumption, the law of last winter would be a harmless affair, so far as its practical operations are concerned. But it is accepted as involving a change in the monetary relations of the Government, within a given time. Of course, the vast business interests of the country must adapt themselves to the new phase of affairs, and thus new enterprises are abandoned, and business is contracted. This is the cause of the distress so largely prevalent. There are many who, with a given volume of trade, could manage affairs, but who under a system of contraction would inevitably fail, they not having the capital to endure the shrinkage of a large business. We have many business men who would have moved forward with ease, had business remained good, who have been simply wiped out in the shrinkage of values. These are some of the difficulties in the way of the MORRILL bill; and our judgment is that we should make haste slowly with it.

At New York on Tuesday night, Antoine Martins, in a fit of jealousy, shot four times a fireman named Thomas Rodgers. The latter fled at the first shot. The others were fired into his back, until he fell in the street, whereupon Martins blew out his own brains. Martins and his wife were Belgians, neither of them over twenty years of age. They kept a cigar store, which Rodgers frequented. Rodgers' wounds are supposed to be fatal.

THE English Foreign Office has a dispatch from Commissioner Cave, saying that the Egyptian authorities in every way facilitated his mission.

### Grand Charity Concert.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

It is a long, long time since gentlemen of the press began to hint that I was masculine in thought, word or deed. This idea got such hold of their minds that near thirty years ago four score and ten of them, headed by George D. Prentice, decided, after mature deliberation, that I was "a man all but the pantaloons," and I resented the accusation, because of George and his four score each claiming to be a man; but in these later days I begin to think that, after all, may be they were right. When two or three women get after me and I begin to realize that they are wrapping me around their fingers, like a cut glove, I look down to see if the pantaloons have come. When that particular young lady who owns me, and taught me when she first began to wink, to go at her bidding and come at her call, sits about asserting her authority I often wonder if anything but a man could be so submissive as I find myself! Well, I have long had a conviction that, in former states of existence, I have been a man a good many times, and was, at last, as a reward of merit, promoted—born a girl, and permitted to grow up to womanhood; and now I conclude that some of the weaknesses of my former state do still cling to me, and that these have brought me into my present subjection. For years I have been gradually coming to the conclusion that "charity" is a humbug, an invention for defeating the laws of nature, and preserving the most worthless at the expense of the worthy; and I should about as much have expected to find myself voting the Democratic ticket, or getting religion in a revival meeting, as working for a charity concert. But these women! Oh, these women, with their beguiling ways!

They appeared unto me, as the spirit did unto John, and bidden me "write." What can I say by way of refusal? Their hearts are wrung by old woman, who make pantaloons at twenty cents a pair, and can make but three pairs in a week; by women, with small children, who want to wash and can get no work, by and by; but I will not listen; for what can I do about it? Get up a fund, and no human ingenuity can so guard it that one-third will not go to building up the Roman hierarchy, and aiding its purpose to overthrow our liberty, civil and religious. Of the women who are starving, three-fourths beg money by all manner of pitiful devices, and send it to buy gold plates from which the Pontiff may eat his dinner, and build palaces for Church dignitaries; and no matter how much relief you give them, they will still starve; for Mother Church must flaunt in scarlet and gold, though all her children shiver in rags and wretchedness. One might as well try to fill the maw of the hungry ocean as supply the wants of the Church. But my lady assailants say that Christ bade the young man to sell all he had and give it to the poor, and so they make me stop talking and tire me with appeals for their Charity Concert. Both the Homeopathic and Passavant hospitals need funds very much, and they want to give each a part of the proceeds and do a world of good beside. Well, helping hospitals is all right, but doing good is out of my line. Then they bring their programme, "Great Western Band" furnishes an orchestra; Miss Rive, the greatest of American pianists, plays four magnificent pieces. A company of ladies and gentlemen get up three superb tableaux. There is to be a violin solo, vocal music, recitations and such an array of good things, all for one dollar, that it is charity to the general, working public, to let them know. So they harness me to their car.

It is always a good work to furnish folks with amusements which instruct, elevate and refine; and if this "concert" at all reaches the plan of the managers, it will be one of the finest entertainments that ever was given in the city; and people, I suppose, are not bound to deprive themselves of the pleasure and advantage of being present simply because managers and proprietors demand their services and give the proceeds to the poor.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

### The State School Statistics—Their Pittsburgh—Compulsion.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

I obtained a hasty glance of a recent GAZETTE in the hands of a friend, in which I noticed an editorial article opposing the views of our Governor in behalf of compulsory education, and pointing to the success of the Pittsburgh schools, as evidence against the necessity of compulsion.

Having by the kindness of our Senator, Mr. Lawrence, received a copy of the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1875, I turned to statement "O" to find the statistics of the Pittsburgh schools. All that appears there is an imperfect statement "taken from the report of 1874," in which the annual expenditure is omitted to be stated. To whose neglect or stupidity are we to attribute the fact that your city school statistics for 1875 do not appear in the Superintendent's report?

But with the report of 1874 before me, I think it may clearly be shown the people would not suffer to the stability of the Pittsburgh schools for any other purpose than to show the necessity of compulsion.

In 1874, the number of pupils "admitted" was 19,741, the average daily attendance 12,873; the expenditures $601,629. This gives the average attendance 62 per cent. Here, then, we have the fact that of the pupils needing education, as appears from the fact of their actual enrollment, 38 per cent. are absent. Thus is seen that your city schools are cursed with that widespread evil—irregular attendance. It follows also that of your annual expenditure of 38 per cent. is lost, in amount $228,618, because of this irregular attendance.

Allow me to trace a little further the financial results of this bane of our Common School system.

The Allegheny city schools are regarded as ably managed. Some of our teachers visited them last Summer, and on their return spoke to me of the few pupils in each of the rooms as compared with the number they had to instruct here. I thought this fact somewhat suspicious.

In 1875, the number of pupils attending school in Allegheny city was 11,980; the average number attending 7,640, being but 57 per cent. The expenditure was $345,228, a loss of $154,650, because of irregular attendance.

Again—the Superintendent of Public Instruction in his report for 1875, gives the whole number of pupils admitted in the State at 890,073; the average attendance at 557,818, and the per cent. attendance at 62. The total expenditure for the year was $9,365,995. It follows, therefore, a loss of 38 per cent. or $3,558,294, on account of irregular attendance.

And yet, with such an evil before him, and its financial results, Mr. Wickersham says that this "average attendance" is very gratifying.

We have no registry law in this State, and, therefore, we have no means of computing the number of children of school age who are never enrolled in our schools, but who ought to be in them.

L. B.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Jan. 10, 1876.

## AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

### Message of Governor Emery—Recomendations to the Legislature—The Polygamy Question.

The message of Gov. George W. Emery was read to the Territorial Legislature Tuesday. The value of the various ores mined in Utah during the past year amounted to seven millions. He advises geological surveys, the establishment of a geological and mineralogical museum, advises an appropriation for the Centennial and calls attention to the necessity of establishing a system of free schools in the Territory. The Legislature in former years has done something towards establishing a school system. The Legislature left it discretionary with the different counties to say whether they would have schools or not, and, as was to be expected, the counties needing schools most took the least interest in them, and one-half the children in Utah have been deprived of any benefits of the law. He calls attention to the law by which all Votes are numbered, and the name of the person voting written opposite. Registration of votes is not objectionable, but the marking of each vote to show for whom each person voted is objectionable and offensive, and the subject of much unfriendly criticism within and without the Territory, and should be repealed. This law is regarded as inimical to republican government, and in the interest of the Church so potent in Utah, and leaves its members no choice but to vote the ticket prepared for them. He asks that claimants for divorce shall be required to become residents of the Territory, and calls for a law against bigamy. There has been no legislation in this Territory in regard to marriage or who shall perform the ceremony. He calls attention to the law by which the legitimate children and their mothers inherit from the father, whether acknowledged by him or not. A peculiar characteristic of the social condition of the Territory, and one that is affecting the interests of the people, is polygamy. In meeting this question open and fairly, I can but regard it as a crime prohibited by the laws of our country, and that it does violence to the accepted principles of Christianity. The country at large recognizes it as a blot on our civilization. Our National Congress has enacted laws for its punishment, and to prevent its continuance. To the present this law has not been practically enforced, and I am led to believe that polygamy or plural marriages are of as frequent occurrence as at any time in the history of the Territory. It appeared to me, and must be apparent to all, that the law should be expunged from the statutes or made operative. We should remember that Utah is not a secluded portion of the United States, that this Territory was acquired from a foreign power, like other parts of the country, with money and by the valor of American arms; that the distance and the deserts have been annihilated by the construction and operation of the Pacific Railroads; that to-day we are as much an integral part of this great republic as any other section, and that we are bound as good citizens to obey the laws of our common country, whether they are in accordance with our views of justice or not. Otherwise we ignore the constituted authority and place ourselves beyond the pale and fealty to the Government.

## STATE BREVITIES.

THE Huntingdon *Globe* is in the Sheriff's hands.

CAPT. BOGARDUS, the crack marksman, is to be in Meadville on the 1st of February.

READING is about increasing its municipal debt $45,000. It is now about $1,000,000.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company can complete 100 cars in a week at their shops in Altoona.

A YOUNG LADY of Titusville, named Ellen Hennesy, who has been blind since her birth, 18 years ago, has just recovered her sight.

THE Reading Railroad Company employs between 7,000 and 8,000 hands, and pay out to them annually, in wages, nearly $2,000,000.

FREDERICK G. MILLER, former Sheriff of Clearfield county, started from his home at Clearfield, November 30, to go to Indiana, Pa., and has not since been heard from.

A LOCOMOTIVE has just been turned out at the Altoona shops which has more than double the pulling capacity of the ordinary engines. The engine has eight drivers and is the most powerful on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE trustees of Allegheny College at Meadville, have offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of those connected with the publication of a paper, purporting to come from the pupils of Allegheny College, and containing articles of an infamous nature.

A BOY named Killinger, about ten years of age, residing at Spruce Creek, while attempting to board the morning passenger train west, at that place, on Wednesday of last week, missed his footing and was thrown under the train, the cars passing over his body and literally cutting it in two. —*Huntingdon Journal.*

A YOUNG man in Chester, Delaware county, beat his mother on Christmas morning "because his shirt did not please him." Both his shirt bosom and temper must have been terribly ruffled, and both should have been smoothed with a flat iron. It is provoking, though, for a young man to put on a shirt starched so stiff that he can't bend over when playing billiards, and mothers would do well to bear this fact in mind.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE editors of two Huntington papers are to be called upon next week to answer charges of libel. Their names are Fleming & McNeil, of the *Monitor*, and Guss, of the *Globe*. A gentleman named Douglass is the plaintiff, and he bases his prosecution on the grounds that the defendants libeled him by publishing a scandalous campaign document against his good reputation previous to the last election.

HON. JOHN HASSON, a soldier of the war of 1812, died in Centre county recently. Deceased was born in Lancaster county, where he joined a company of 100 raised when the report reached there that the British fleet was approaching Baltimore. Young Hasson, then only eighteen years of age, joined the company of which the late President, James Buchanan, was also a private, marched to the protection of Baltimore. Mr. Hasson removed to Centre county, where he was elected to the Legislature and afterward Associate Judge.

BY the annual report of the Auditor General of the Commonwealth we learn that the receipts at the State Treasury at Harrisburg for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1875, were $6,480,099, which, with $1,054,551 on hand, makes a total of $7,534,650. The payments in the same time were to the amount of $6,541,443, which, with $993,207 on hand, makes a total of $7,534,650. The total funded debt of the Commonwealth on the 1st of December last was $29,109,621, against $34,328,635 at the close of the previous fiscal year, showing a difference of $1,385,497, being the amount of debt redeemed during the year.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

### Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Sheriff's Poll Deed to Jacob Shaffner, September 18, 1875; lot on Washington road, Allentown borough. Price.....$30

Lewis M. House et ux. to Adam Younger, May 6, 1874; one-half acre in Upper St. Clair township. Price.....$600

C. H. Love et ux. to Alex. McFarland, July 8, 1874; lot on State avenue, North Fayette township. Price.....$200

Same to A. B. McFarland, August 23, 1871; two lots on same avenue, North Fayette township. Price.....$400

Sheriff's Poll Deed to Enoch Nowmeuts, December 18, 1875; four lots on Love's avenue, Chartiers township. Price.....$50

Nathaniel Miller to Patrick Murray, October 20, 1873; lot on Third street, West Tarentum. Price.....$600

John M. Stewart to D. K. [illegible], December 18, 1875; lot on Logan [illegible] ward, city. Price.....$1,000

Sheriff's Deed to [illegible]rison et al., December 18, 1875; lot on Liberty street, city. Price.....$5,000

Leonard Seppell et ux to Penn Avenue Building and Loan Association, August 28, 1874; two lots on Duncan avenue, Eighteenth ward, city. Valuable considerations and.....$100

Sheriff's poll deed to Irvin Wainwright, December 17, 1875; six lots on Walnut street, Twentieth Ward, and two lots on Roup street, Twenty-second ward, city. Price.....$4,000

Same to Pittsburgh Insurance Company, December 20, 1875; lot on Western avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$100

Walter C. Berinzer to Mrs. Jane Street, July 1, 1875; lot on Decatur street, Sixth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$700

Job Dickson et al. to David Anderson, July 2, 1875; two lots in W. W. Wilson's plan of Duquesne Coal Company to Lewis Sarver, January 10, 1876; lot in Wilkins township, in company's plan. Price.....$600

Abijah Hays et al. to Edward Reamer, December 24, 1875; lot on Thirteenth street; also, ten feet on Water street; also, lot on Ormsby street; also, lot on Virgin alley; also, two lots on Ormsby street; all on the South Side, in trust. Consideration.....

Jacob Hays et ux. to A. C. Hays, October 29, 1874; lot on Chatham street, Seventh ward, city. Price.....$8,000

C. H. Love et ux. to Jane M. Coffin, September 30, 1875; lot in South Fayette township. Price.....$248

Martin Ley et ux. to Mary Ursilla Ley, March 18, 1873; three lots on Troy Hill, Allegheny. Price.....$1,800

Edward L. Miller et ux. to Thompson Bell, January 1, 1876; lot on Willis street, Eighth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$750

George S. McKee to S. Sol Directors of North Fayette township, March 6, 1875; lot on Steubenville Pike.....Nom.

New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company to Alex. Cunningham, September 23, 1875; lot in Wilkins township, in Company's plan. Price.....$181.85

Same to Francis Dunbar, September 27, 1855; lot in same plan. Price.....$400

James Peoples to Thomas H. Peoples and Amelie Peoples, August 30, 1875; lot in Fayetteville.....

Edward Reamer to Abijah Hays et al., December 29, 1875; certain lots on the South Side held in trust. Consideration.....$1

Henry Sutmeyer et ux. to Charles L. Cole, December 18, 1875; lot in Reamer's avenue, Eighth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$17,500

John Merheim et ux. to Wiplomia Ruff, December 18, 1875; lot in Reamer's township.....$1,800

Same to John Merheim, Jr., December 27, 1875; lot in White Oak alley, Third ward, Allegheny. Price.....$2,500

J. D. Stewart, guardian, to David Anderson, September 1, 1875; two lots in Wilkins township. Price.....Nom.

N. Street to W. C. Beringer, June 26, 1875; lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny, on Decatur street. Price.....$700

John Dalzell et ux. to James Barr, October 22, 1875; strip of ground in Wilkins township. Price.....$400

W. W. Patrick et ux. to same, December 30, 1875; Quit Claim Deed to above. Price.....$400

Penn Avenue Building, Loan & Homestead Association to Charles Pfeiffer, September 2, 1875; lot on Keystone avenue, Eighteenth ward, city. Price.....$800

James R. Holmes et ux. to Samuel Steel, January 8, 1876, 31 acres 84½ perches in Upper St. Clair township, also 11 acres 84½ perches in same township; also 2 acres in same township. Price.....$100

Jacob Porter to William and Margaret Norris, January 3, 1876; lot on Porter street, Thirteenth ward, city. Price.....$800

James O'Neal et al. to Wm. Collins, November 9, 1876; lot in Elizabeth township. Price.....$137 50

George Klingensmith to Wm. Caughey, September 25, 1875; lot on Water street, McKeesport. Price.....$2,475

Andrew D. Groom to Edward Groom, December 24, 1875; lot on State road, Turtletown, Findley township. Price.....$168

Jeremiah Forse et ux. to Wm. J. Kountz, November 2, 1875; lot on Chartiers street, Fifth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$7,000

Allen F. and Wm. Cordell et al. to Emma Gracie, November 19, 1875; lot on Fourth avenue, First ward, city. Price.....$3,000

James Kesley to Alex. Bradley et al., January 12, 1876; 12 acres 112 perches in Penn township. Price.....$75

Henning C. Eibs to John F. Eibs, October 22, 1875; lot on Third street, Thirty-first ward, city. Consideration.....Nom.

John F. Eibs et ux. to Henning C. Eibs; lot on Third street, Thirty-first ward, city. Consideration.....Nom.

Wm. R. Clark et ux. to Samuel Baker, January 11, 1876; lot No. 29 Section "A" Company's plan of lots in Wilkins township. Price.....$100


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

Assets January 1, 1873, $778,251.59.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. H. Shoenberger, S. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—JOHN B. BAILEY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Pennsylvania Female College,

PITTSBURGH (EAST END).

Rev. THOMAS C. STRONG, D.D., President.

The SECOND TERM will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1876.

The course of study is complete in each department. The training thorough. The government that of a Christian Home.

Applications for catalogues or entrance to be made to the President. 355-7TSS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have Sold and transferred my stock in the GERMAN AMERICAN BANK to CHARLES WETTENGEL July 1, 1875, and have had no interest in the Bank since that time.

CHARLES W. WETTENGEL.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875. x1

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

NOS. 165, 167 AND

THIS DAY!!

WE OFFER A

SPECIAL BARGAIN

In Latest Patterns in

PLAID SUITINGS,

At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, worth really 20, 25 and 28c.
At 25, 30 and 37½c, new styles in Wool Serge Plaids, a real bargain.
At 50 and 62½c.

CAMEL'S HAIR

Suitings, fine goods, worth $1 and $1.12½.

At present we are also offering

SPECIAL LOW PRICES

For fine assortments of Knickerbocker and Arctic Suitings, Melton Serges and Plain Dress Suitings, Colored Alpacas and Mohairs, 6-4 Plain and Hard Camel's Hair Suitings at a very low price.

Fine Colored Cashmeres, Mertone and Drap de Ete; Irish and Silk Poplins and Reps. Extra good value in Wool and Silk Warp.

CASHMERES,

All qualities and grades. Full and complete line of

BLACK ALPACAS

And MOHAIRS, at the lowest prices. Real good bargains in black and colored

DRESS SILKS!

The very best value for the money; from 75c to $3.50 per yard.

Our stock is very complete in every description of Dress Fabrics, and Special Bargains for this month are now on our counters.

Reduction in Prices.

SEAL SACQUES,
SEAL MUFFS.
SEAL BOAS.
SEAL SACQUES, Fur Trimmed.
CLOTH SACQUES.
DRESS SILKS.
DRESS GOODS.

A FULL STOCK OF

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

BLANKETS, COMFORTS, FLANNELS,

FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

A large stock of Fancy Articles for presents.

Cashmere Lace Scarfs and Bows, Silk Ties, Cravats, L. C. Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes, Initial Handkerchiefs.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

35 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

First Premium Awarded

AT

PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION

FOR

Brussels Carpets,

FROM

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

Who have just opened an invoice of the new

WOVEN DRUGGETS,

The first that have been made for 2 years, and are especially suited for this market.

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS!

A CHOICE STOCK.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

77 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

77 Fifth Avenue,

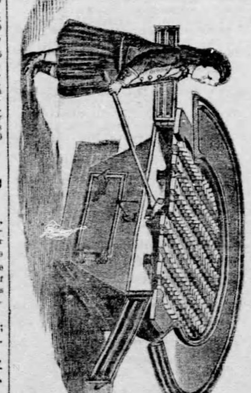
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

HENRY M'CALLUM.

New Improvements

FOR THE

FIERY FURNACE.



THE

AGITATING GRATE

(LARKIN'S PATENT.)

The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.

The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.

MANUFACTURED BY

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.

Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN

Boston Cooking Range,

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.

206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

SATURDAY,

AT

WILLIAM

169 FEDERAL STRE

LADIES' AND MISSES'

FELT SKIRTS.

Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral and Cloth Skirts, Ladies' Quilted Satin and Alpaca Skirts, at lowest prices. Ladies' and Misses' Vests; very low. Ladies and Misses' Drawers, Children's Night Suits, &c., &c.

WINTER CLOTHING

Latest styles, Ready-Made, for Men and Boys.

OVERCOATS!

And Small Kilt Suits, made of newest styles cut and material, at the very lowest prices. Ladies' Ready-Made

SUITS!

Black and Colored, made and trimmed in the best of style. Special attention to suits made to order. Closing at a bargain, a few real Seal Skin

SACQUES,

Marked very low. All grades and kinds of Ladies' and Misses' Furs and Children's Sets. The very lowest prices for Ladies' and Misses' Sacques, all sizes and fine assortment of styles. A large and beautiful variety of new styles of

SHAWLS,

At lowest prices. Beaver and Rough Cloth Sacquings, Astrachan and Turkish Sacquings of the best value. Full lines of Ladies', Misses', Children's, Gents' and Boys'

BOOTS, SHOES,

Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, &c.

January 1---Norfolk, Va., Destroyed by British Fleet ---1776.

AND NOW,

JANUARY 1, 1876,

CENTENNIAL YEAR,

Big Profits and Long Prices will be destroyed by

"Our New System."

Ladies' Linen Collar, pair Cuffs and Swiss Tie for.....19c
Ladies' Reversible Cuffs.....19c
Linen Embroidered Set Collar and Cuffs.....49c
Ladies' Work Bag With Scissors, Thimble, &c.....98c
Corded Border and Embroidered Corner Linen Handkerchief.....28c
Ladies' Silk Neck or Pocket Handkerchief.....38c
Men's Undershirt or Drawers.....38c
Ladies' Very Fine Merino Shirts.....68c
Men's Merino ½ Hose, 3 pair for.....50c
Men's Rib Shaker ½ Hose.....19c
40 Bone or Double Steel Corsets.....98c
Ladies' 2 Button Kids.....98c
Combination Lap Board.....$1.25

Silk and Cashmere Ties and Bows, Nubias, Hosiery, Gloves, Combs, Braces, Suspenders, Trimmings, &c., in great variety.

STOCK KEPT FULL ALL THE YEAR.

J. D. CARLISLE,

37 FIFTH AVENUE.

BRIDGE WORK.

UNION IRON MILLS.

Carnegie Brothers & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridge Iron

Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BAR.

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

General Office and Works:

SIXTEENTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.

Western Office—No. 311 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed information, giving calculations strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES—Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,

ALDERMAN,

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,

Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,

PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,

Alderman,

EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,

OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT SPREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

OTTO WUTH,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

No. 99 Water Street.

DANIEL WENKE,

Notary Public.

OFFICE

1119 CARSON ST., South Pittsburgh.

REMOVAL.

THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,

43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Window Glass

Of all sizes, cut to order.

VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.

FRUIT JARS,

Of old and Reliable Patterns.

Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. sep287

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders prompt

## FINANCIAL.


**SHOE AND LEATHER BANK**

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, . . . . . $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

**ROBINSON BROTHERS**

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

**BANKERS.**

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS


# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

### Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 13, 1876.

The operations of yesterday in banking circles were of a more promising character than has been apparent for some time past. The character of business has greatly improved within a few days, and the belief is now expressed that business will grow steadily easier from day to day. The pressure upon the banks for loans has lightened very considerably, and a better quality of paper is being offered—both as to names and amounts. In other departments there is nothing specially new.

The gold market is just now so deranged by the interest payments on the public debt, and by the recent negotiations of large American railroad loans in London, that the price of gold has, for the present, no definite significance. We mentioned last week that the negotiation in London of two large railroad loans—one for the Baltimore & Ohio of $6,750,000, and one for the Philadelphia & Reading of $10,000,000—had made the prospective additional supply of $15,750,000 of sterling exchange, and that this was what depressed the gold market last week and kept sterling exchange below the specie exporting price. It is thought by some that but for this extra supply the demand for sterling exchange to remit interest on Government bonds due to London would have put exchange above the specie shipping point and have created a bull speculation in gold. The exports of cotton, however, continue large, being 124,691 bales from all the ports of the United States for the week to January 7, against only 70,164 for the corresponding week of last year. This unusually large export of cotton helps to keep the price of gold depressed. Several features of the present situation point to the probability of speculative activity in prices of railroad stocks and an advance in prices which, during the coming spring and summer, may carry the prices of some of the stocks up to unusually high figures, viz.: First, money will be very abundant next month; capital has held aloof from new enterprises so long that the earnings of the established stocks and securities of all kinds have accumulated. Second, the Western trunk lines will all undoubtedly have large freight earnings in the next six months because the great bulk of the large grain crops of the West are still to come forward. Third, this is the Centennial year, and the passenger earnings of nearly all the roads are sure to get a large increase from visitors to Philadelphia this year.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 112¾ | 5-20's 1868—coupons | 119¾ |
| U.S.6's 1881, coup | 120¾ | 10-40's | 117¾ |
| " 1881, all called | 120¾ | 6's, currency | 118½ |
| " 1868 | 116½ | New 5 per cents | 118½ |
| " 1865 new | 117¾ | 10-40's—coupons | 118 |
| 5-20's 1867 | 117¾ | | |

RAILWAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. | 108¾ | Western Union Tel. | 75¾ |
| Erie | 15¾ | Ohio & Mississippi | 17¾ |
| C. | 71¾ | Pittsburgh | 87½ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 3¾ | Toledo & Wabash | 7 |
| St. Paul | 37½ | Hasleon | 132½ |
| Do. Pref | 71¾ | Adams Express | 103 |
| Michigan Southern. | 88½ | American Express | 88½ |
| ex.-div | 62¾ | U. S. Express | 62 |
| North Western Com | 40¾ | Quicksilver | 17¾ |
| Do. Pref | 88¾ | Fort Wayne | 99 |
| Rock Island | 108¾ | Panama | 137½ |
| Cleve. & Pitts | 90¾ | Iron Mountain | 13 |
| Pacific Mail | 37¾ | | |

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. R. R. (S) | 54½ | Cen. Trans (S) | 45¾ |
| Reading (S) | 51¾ | Penna. R. R. (S) | 58¾ |
| U. Cos. of N. J. (S) | 138½ | A. V. R. R. 7-30 (S) | 94¾ |
| Oil Creek (S) | 12¾ | P. C. & St. L. 7's (A) | 81 |
| Lehigh Valley (S) | 62¾ | | |

NEW YORK, January 12, 1876.

Money 6@7; prime mercantile paper 6½@8. The customs receipts were $171,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $425,000. The clearings were $32,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 484@488. Gold opened and closed at 112¾, with sales in the interim at 112¾. The rates paid for carrying were 7, 6, 5¾, 5, 6¼, 3 and 1 per cent. Loans were also made flat. Governments were firmer. Railroad bonds were in good demand. State securities were steady. Stocks were irregular, but in the main strong, with Northwests, St. Pauls and Lake Shore as features. The latter sold ex-dividend of 2 per cent. The transactions aggregated 108,000 shares, of which 23,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwest, 14,000 St. Paul, and 38,000 Lake Shore.

*Governments.*—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120?@ do of '65 [illegible]; do of '65, new, 117¼@; do of '68, 120¾; 10-40s, 117¾; new 5s, 118; currencies, 6s, old, 42½; new, 37; do old, 38.

Union Telegraph, 75½; Adams Express 103; American Express, 58; New York Central, 92¾; do preferred, 31; Harlem, 132; Erie, 15¾; Reading, 52¾, ex. div.; Central, 99¾; Northwestern common, 40¾; do preferred, 88¾; New Jersey Central, 108¾; St. Paul, 37; do preferred, 71¾; Fort Wayne, 99; Illinois Central, 108; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 10; Chicago & Mississippi, 17¾; Burlington & Quincy, 132; St. Joseph, 19¼; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 118; Atlantic Mail, 18½; Central Pacific, 95¾; Union grants, 103¾; Pacific Mail, 37¾. Clearings, 11¼.

5 P. M.—The Bank of Commerce has paid in $102,000. Consolidated Bank of the Republic, 93 13-16; Bank of America, $867, 108; 10-40s, 117¾; New York Central, 92¾; Erie, 29, 15¾; Lake Shore, 65f 90c. Treasury balances—U. S. new 5s, [illegible]

## RIVER NEWS.

### State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 3 P. M.

| Stations. | Above low water—or ft. | Change in 24 hrs. ft. | Depth of channel in ft. | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo, Ill | 42 | 6 | —9 | NW | Fair. |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 16 | 2 | —9 | NW | Cloudy. |
| Davenport, Iowa | 1 | 6 | | NW | Fair. |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 6 | 6 | 10 | SW | Clear. |
| Keokuk, Iowa | 5 | 11 | —10 | NW | Tatting. |
| Louisville | 8 | 8 | | NW | Cloudy. |
| Memphis, Tenn | 30 | 4 | | NW | Clear. |
| Nashville, Tenn | 9 | 8 | —8 | NW | Fair. |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 8 | 9 | —1 | S | Cloudy. |
| Shreveport | 17 | 11 | 17 | W | Fair. |
| St. Louis, Mo | 14 | 1 | —1 | N | Cloudy. |
| Vicksburg, Miss | 45 | 4 | —1 | N | Fair. |

L. A. WELSH,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 9 feet, and falling. Weather continues decidedly winterish, and if there is not a change, the Allegheny will be putting out considerable ice within the next day or two. This has been a remarkable fall and winter for water; with the exception of about a week, navigation has been uninterrupted since October.

THE Emma Graham, from Cincinnati, arrived and departed.

THE Iron Mountain was to receive 2,000 sacks of corn at New Madrid.

THE Katie P. Kountz arrived at New Orleans on Monday, also the John F. Toile.

THE Hornet No. 2, Fair Play, Coal Valley and Coal City departed yesterday, with tows of coal.

THE Smoky City started south from Louisville, on Monday, with 17 boats and 3 barges of coal.

THE fine side-wheeler Arlington, Capt. Dan. Moore, is announced to depart for New Orleans on Saturday.

The steamer Arrow arrived at St. Louis Monday from Muscatine—a rare occurrence at this season of the year.

THE John L. Roach is en route from New Orleans, with a cargo consisting mainly of sugar, molasses and rice.

PILOT James Rowley went down from Vanceburg to Cincinnati, on Sunday night, to take a watch on the John L. Rhoads to Pittsburgh.

A NUMBER of towboats arrived as follows: Diamond, Charley Brown, Oakland, James A. Blackmore, Enterprise, My Choice and Lioness.

E. W. McDONALD, Coal Gauger at Louisville, reports the receipts of 28 towboats for the past 30 days, with 140 barges and 67 boats of coal; shipments south, 8 towboats, with 82 boats and 41 barges of coal; stocks in first hands, 62 boats and 98 barges.

NICK BUESEN, a well known Missouri and Yellowstone pilot, has been in the city for some days on a visit. In company with Capt. S. B. Coulson and Barney Earl, he left for Chicago last evening. Capt. Coulson's visit to Chicago is to put in a bid for the Upper Missouri transportation contract.

ALEX. KELSEY, who committed suicide at St. Louis the other day, used to run on the river as engineer. In 1849 he was second engineer on the Illinois river steamer Comet, and some of his tricks on deckers, while on that boat, if related as they actually occurred, would make people's hair stand straight out.

THE New Orleans *Times* says: "The latest imposition on our steamboatmen in the sugar and cotton trade is refusing to allow them to discharge their cotton opposite the sugar sheds, attempting to force them to make two landings to get rid of the their cargo, or truck their cotton, should they happen to land opposite the sheds, some three or four hundred yards to place it on what they call the cotton landing."

THE Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes as follows: The Sam. Brown "Old Cairo Pet" arrived from Louisville yesterday, two days and nine and a half hours out, with 18 barges and 4 boats of coal, containing 450,000 bushels. This is, I am told, the largest tow ever brought down by a boat of her power. She goes to St. Louis this morning. She is commanded by Capt. McDonald, formerly of the Hercules, who is accompanied on the present trip by his accomplished wife and daughter. Captains Burt and Thomas Miller, her pilots in the Ohio, and Stephen and Angello McBride take her to St. Louis. Pilot Robert Potts, of Pittsburgh, came out on her to Louisville. The river engineers are Mr. King, the post, and Billy Van Horn.

*For Additional River News see Fourth Page.*


SCRAP IRON, &c.

**W. J. HAMMOND,**

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers.

**Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,**

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

500 barrels Minnesota Flour,
150 Barrels Rye Flour,
150 Barrels Barbadoes Red Onions,
200 Barrels Sweet Michigan Cider,
3 Cars Rye,
100 Bales Choice Wisconsin Hops.

For sale by

ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
347 Liberty street.

**The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Track Connections.**

**LAING & M'KALLIP**

347 Liberty, 134 Fifth avenue and 31st street and A. V. R. R.,

DEALER IN

Grain, Feed, Hay, Cement,

LIME, PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE & CANNEL COAL.

**New Orleans Sugar & Molasses**

**"WHITE STAR" FLOUR**

FULL LINE GROCERIES.

**Watt, Lang & Co.,**

172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

SUNDRIES.

100 Bbls. Choice Michigan Apples, carefully packed in good new packages.

20 Cars Choice Michigan No White Wheat.

Corn, Oats, Chopped Feed, &c., &c., in store and to arrive. Also—

10 Bales Cotton (2 bushel) Sacks, cheap.

A few hundred of those heavy "India Bags."

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty Street.
Office up stairs.

DECEMBER 10, 1875. dell

**GEORGE STEWART,**

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE.

No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City. Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce.

PAPER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.

**KEIL & RITCHART,**

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,**

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

208 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

**JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,**

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

**AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,**
185 LIBERTY STREET,
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Choice Apples, Cranberries, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, and Produce generally received daily. Consignments solicited and prompt returns guaranteed.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

**SHIPTON & WALLACE**

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Produce Dealers,

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

**DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,**

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH

COAL.

Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.

☞ Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

**CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,**

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE

COAL,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.

OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. S. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE

TO AND FROM EUROPE

☞ TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.

☞ PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.

☞ DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.

☞ COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.

☞ PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.

☞ GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stock, &c., dealt in.

☞ European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Exhibitor.

Please apply to

**MAX SCHAMBERG,**

**Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.**

163 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Only Line Carrying the American Flag.

Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia, for QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Cabin, intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.

Rates as low as by any other first-class route.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, Philadelphia.

LOUIS MOSER, 142 Smithfield street; PHOS. E. WATT, 139 Fifth avenue; J. J. McCORMICK, Smithfield and Fourth avenue; Pittsburgh; WM. SEMPLE, 166 Federal street, Allegheny City.

POTATOES — 200 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE in store and for sale by

J. McCANDLESS, D.
126 Water street


### Receipts of Breadstuffs, Provisions, &c.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—3 tres sausage, F. Sellers & Co; 5 bbls whisky, S. Klenordlinger & Co; 5 do, J. K. Lanahan; 10 do b beer, Miller, F. & Co; 28 kegs beer, J. Browning; 10 bbls bungs, A. B. Mills; 6 tar, geo. J. H. Johnston; 20 pails tobacco, T. J. Wallace; 1 c mill, H. T. Price & Son; 84 boxes, Johnson & Co; 1 tub butter, 2 do eggs, F. Lois & Co; 38 sks rags, McCullough & S; 5 tns butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 5 do, J. H. Loh & Co; 2 do, 2 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 5 tres shoulders, F. Sellers & Co; 30 pkgs tobacco, Watt, L. & Co; 2 bbls flour, R. Marshall; 16 do d apples, Carter, Bros & Co; 5 do corn, J. and heading, A. Dipp; 1 car hay, Bryce, W & Co; 3 do e corn, 1 do oats, 1 do s corn, I G. Stewart & Co; 1 car flour and feed, J. M. Robinson & Co; 1 do, W. G. & Co; 1 car staves and heading, F. Kober; 5 bbls alcohol, Kennedy & Co; 5 do, G. A. Kelly & Co; 1 box mdse, Hubbard, L. B. & Co; 1 box scrappers, G. Hasley; 27 bales 40 corn, J. Dickey & Co; 29 bbls iron, Moorhead & Co; 1 bbl butter, 3 cases eggs, T. D. McCleary; 1 bbl molasses, 16 bbds sugar, S. A. Stephenson; 2 oil cans, T. H. Nevin & Co; 1 bbl glass, Boyd Co; 1 car coal, J. H. Stuchfield; 1 car iron, Crawford Mfg Co; 6 cars f seed, Thompson & L.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—27 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 49 do, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co; 16 do, Pgh. Fr. W. & I. R. R. Co; 4 do, Wheeling Gas Co; 2 cars stone, J. Megraw; 2 do coal, A. V. R. R. Co; 36 do, Armstrong, D. & Co; 1 do bark, J. C. Lappe; 1 do lumber, A. L. Shafer; 2 do stone, Bridgeberger, B. & Co; 1 do, Luey Furnace Co; 2 bxs sunds, O. Holden; 24 10-gallon empty kegs, 10 empty kegs, Harris & E; 13 bdls hides, G. Kahn; 3 cmt kgs, Pier, D. & Co; 10 boxes g ware, Steinmetz & V; 1 x machine, Singer M'f'g Co; 9 bbls tallow, Wood & Craig; 1 do, J. B. Hover; 1 do butter, A. P. Keatley; 2 do, 1 do eggs, P. W. Seibert; 1 bbl do, 1 box butter, Mrs. Fornigel; 1 box butter, M. Coyn; 1 do, Cassatt; 1 do, Kuddon; 1 do, Welsh & Bro; 3 bxs n looks, 5 do, T. Dickson; 2 calves, J. Vigley; 4 bkts cabbage, Asa Gardner, D. McGarity; 23 bdls paper, A. C. Bakewell & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car brick, Zug & Co; 1 do scrap, Maloney & L; 1 do lumber, S. & W. H. Martin; 1 do, Bingham & Co; 1 do, Mfg Co; 1 do hops, Spencer, McK & Co; 1 box goods, Lee & Smith; 14 bdls paper, Stevenson & F; 1 bale rubber, Hartley, McK & Co; 1 box mdse, R H. Emmerson; 20 pails tobacco, T. J. Wallace; 2 do, Hoffstetter, Q. Jackson; 15 e boxes, Arbuckles & Co; 15 sks rags, McCullough & S; 4 cks p ash, G. A. Kelly; 1 do ware, J. Good; 1 do, Carey Bros; 1 do, G. Gaub; 1 do, J. A. Preedy; 1 do, J. Leffel; 1 do, J. F. Schrick; 2 pails lard, Voigt, M. & Co; 1 box tobacco, R. & W. Jenkinson; 8 bbls meal, J. A. Renshaw; 4 bbls wire, Lang & Co; lot produce, J. J. Pettit & Co; 42 sks rye, W. J. Meek; 300 tres hams, R. Owens & Co; 143 bbls rice, Dilworth Bros; 50 do, T. C. Jenkins; 195 bbls molasses, Ewart Bros; 187 do, Shomaker & Co; 50 do, Johnson & C; 71 do, 69 bbls sugar, Dilworth Bros; 24 do, Shomaker & Co; 35 do, Ewart Bros; 10 bbls starch, P. Duff & Son; 1 car1 beer, I. Leibey & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—2 cars lime, Miller, M. & Co; 1 do flour, Schoonaker & Co; 1 do, J. W. Roberts; 19 bdls hides, 2 bbls tallow, Geo. H. Hoffstetter; 4½ bbls flour, Head, C. Co; 2 bdls scrap brass, 2 tubs do, C. G. Hussey & Co; 3 bxs spices, 1 box, 1 trunk, J. S. Dilworth & Co; 22 sks rags, McCullough, S. & Co; 6 bbls d apples, Gaul, M. Co; 1 bbl and 1 bag feathers, 2 hogs, T. C. Jenkins; 100 sks flour, Laing & McK; 20 bbls flour, J. Porterfield & Co; 1 car lumber, Union Planing Mill Co; 1 car hay, J. Rose; 10 bbls flour, 1 do crackers, S. Hamilton & Co; 7 pkgs s april 1874, Lang & W; 2 cars middings, Kell & R; 1 do flour and feed, J. F. Nimick; lot furniture, E. Edmundson & Son; 1 car h h goods, care of B. H. Rubie; 2 cars curb stone, J. Walter; 2 cars hay, O. H. Albright & Co; 4 hogs, T. C. Jenkins; 100 sks flour, Laing & McK; 20 bbls flour, J. Porterfield & Co; 1 car lumber, Union Planing Mill Co; 1 car hay, J. Rose; 10 bbls flour, 1 do crackers, S. Hamilton & Co; 7 pkgs s april

# LATEST NEWS.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### U. S. Troops in the Southern States.

### The Proposed Constitutional Amendment Limiting the Presidential Term.

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1876.

**The Presidential Term.**

The House Committee on Judiciary today considered the proposed amendment to the Constitution limiting the Presidential term. Some of the members are in favor of fixing the term at six years, with ineligibility afterwards. Others are for six years with ineligibility until six years after the expiration of such term, and others for restricting the President to two terms of four years each, in other words, against a third term. The majority of the committee seem to favor one term only of six years, with ineligibility for re-election.

The committee took a test vote as to fixing the Presidential term at six years, with ineligibility of re-election. The vote was six to five in favor.

**Indians at the White House.**

To-day a delegation of Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles called upon President Grant to pay their respects and to talk of affairs in the Indian Territory, which they represented in a full and prosperous condition, with abundant crops. They took occasion to express their opposition to the proposed territorial Government in their country, when the President informed them that no bill passed by Congress for that purpose would receive his approval without the consent of the Indians.

**Senate Investigations.**

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day took up the resolution recently offered by Senator Spencer directing that committee to inquire whether any corrupt means were used to secure his election to the Senate, but postponed its consideration for the present, for the reason that no formal charges as yet have been preferred against Spencer, and they have no basis upon which to found an investigation.

**Subsistence of Indians.**

Secretary Chandler to-day sent a communication to the House on the subject of subsistence to the Sioux Indians at the Red Cloud and Whetstone agencies. Extraordinary issues were required in consequence of the exhaustion of supplies at the conference held by the late commission to treat for the cession of the Black Hills. The Secretary asks for an appropriation of $225,000.

**Troops in the South.**

The distribution of troops in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana on the list of December last was as follows: Alabama, five companies; Mississippi, six; at Little Rock, two; in Louisiana, nineteen; total, thirty-two companies, comprising 1,241 men.

**Alabama Claims.**

The House Judiciary Committee agreed to report Mr. Freye's bill providing for the payment of judgments of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims as soon after the 22d of January, 1876, as possible. About six millions dollars will be paid out under the provisions of the bill.

**Liberal Republicanism in the House.**

H. H. Smith, of Michigan, has been appointed Bill and Printing Clerk of the House of Representatives. His appointment is the first recognition of Liberal Republicanism by the present House officials.

**Nomination Withdrawn.**

The nomination of Morton, of Missouri, to succeed G. W. Ingalls as agent for the five civilized tribes in the Cherokee country, has been withdrawn from the Senate. The grounds for the removal of Ingalls were found insufficient.

**Nominations Confirmed.**

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: A. G. Taylor, of Michigan, to be Assistant Attorney General; and Thos. Woodward, of Iowa, Examiner-in-Chief in the Patent Office.

**Personal.**

Ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, is here, and had a long consultation with Attorney General Pierrepont this afternoon.

## LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WHEELING, January 12, 1876.
The river is fifteen feet and rising.

OIL CITY, January 12, 1876.
The river is six feet six inches, and falling.

BROWNSVILLE, January 12, 1876.
The river is five feet, and stationary.

RICE'S LANDING, January 12, 1876.
The river is four feet three inches, and falling.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 12, 1876.
The river is eight feet and stationary. Snowing.

CINCINNATI, January 12, 1876.
River 16 feet; falling. Light snow; cloudy and cold. Arrived—Mary Houston, New Orleans. Departed—Andy Baum, Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, January 12, 1876.
Arrived—Capital City, Vicksburg; City of Alton, New Orleans; Johnson, Quincy; Hickory, Tennessee river; Boyd, Peoria; Nail City and Gilmore, Ohio river; St. Johns, Memphis. Departed—Bismarck, New Orleans; St. Joseph, Memphis; Boyd, Peoria; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Alf Stevens, Memphis. River fallen 14 inches; cloudy and cold; a stiff breeze and flurries of snow.

MEMPHIS, January 12, 1876.
Arrived—Mary Belle, New Orleans; Andy Johnson, St. Louis. River 20 feet 4 inches and falling. Clear and cold.

CAIRO, January 12, 1876.
Arrived—Cons. Miller, Cincinnati; Andy Johnson, St. Louis; E. H. Durfee, Pittsburgh; Mary Houston, New Orleans; Susie Silver, Cincinnati. Departed—Silver, New Orleans; Durfee, St. Louis; Houston, Cincinnati. River falling; 8 feet 9 inches in canal and 8 feet 6 inches on falls.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12, 1876.
Clear and pleasant. Arrived—James Howard and Thompson Dean, Memphis; Onachita, Belle and Frank Willard, Ouachita river; Poitevent, Tensas and Mobile, Ohio river; Nellie Peck, Arkansas river; John Howard, White river. Departed—Carondolet, Ohio river; Lee, Vicksburg; W. J. Behen, Mobile.

EVANSVILLE, January 12, 1876.
Cloudy; mercury 31 to 35; growing colder. River 15 7-10 feet and falling. Down—Lily, 2 A. M.; Aggie, noon; Morning Star, 2:30. Up—Kanawha and tow, 2:30 A. M. Pat Cleburne and Geo. Roberts, noon. Business very light.

CAIRO, January 12, 1876.
Arrived—Warner, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Bermuda, Nashville, 6. Departed—Warner, Cincinnati, 3 A. M.; Charles Morgan, 4. River 32 feet 5 inches and falling. Clear; mercury 20, and falling fast.

LITTLE ROCK, January 12, 1876.
River 7¾ feet by the gauge; falling rapidly. The Fontennelle is hard aground below Dardanelles.

VICKSBURG, January 12, 1876.
Down—Mitchell and Peytonia. Up—Grand Lake and Quincy. The Iron Mountain arrived at 5 P. M.

NASHVILLE, January 12, 1876.
River falling; 7 feet on shoals. Departed—J. S. Bransford, Point Isabel; Hillman, Cairo.

## COAL SHIPMENTS.

**A Large Decrease for December Compared to December, '74.**

From the Monongahela *Republican* we obtain the following information in reference to the shipment of coal from the different pools on the river during December, and compared to same month in '74:

SHIPMENTS FROM POOL NO. 1.

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Week ending Dec. 4th | 243,000 |
| Week ending Dec. 11th | 102,500 |
| Week ending Dec. 18th | 35,000 |
| Week ending Dec. 25th | 28,500 |
| Total for the month | 409,000 |
| Compared with same month last year: | |
| December, 1874 | 1,408,000 |
| December, 1875 | 409,000 |
| Decrease this month | 999,000 |

SHIPMENTS FROM POOL NO. 2.

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Week ending Dec. 4th | 3,515,000 |
| " ending Dec. 11th | 250,000 |
| " ending Dec. 18th | 172,000 |
| " ending Dec. 25th | 91,500 |
| " ending Jan. 1st | 96,000 |
| | 4,126,500 |
| Compared with same month last year: | |
| December, 1874 | 5,693,000 |
| December, 1875 | 4,126,500 |
| Decrease this month | 1,567,500 |

SHIPMENTS FROM POOL NO. 3.

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| December, 1875 | 1,181,500 |
| December, 1874 | 1,064,800 |
| Increase Dec., 1875 over 1874 | 115,700 |

SHIPMENTS FROM POOL NO. 4.

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Total shipments Dec. 1875 | 1,955,200 |
| " " " 1874 | 1,403,800 |
| Increase Dec. 1875, over 1874 | 551,400 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Shipments from Pool No. 1 | 409,500 |
| " " " No. 2 | 4,126,500 |
| " " " No. 3 | 1,181,500 |
| " " " No. 4 | 1,955,200 |
| Grand Total | 7,672,200 |

COMPARISON BETWEEN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1875.

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| November | 9,698,522 |
| December | 7,672,200 |
| Decrease in December | 2,026,322 |

**An Article of True Merit.—Brown's** BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. TTHS-8

HALL'S *Journal of Health* insists that healthier if we ate more o

## HOME NEWS.

*The probabilities are that the weather today will be partly cloudy, with lower temperature, northerly winds, and rising barometer.*

**Scientific Lectures.**

The sixth lecture of the High School course will be delivered by Dr. Jillson, in the High School Hall, on Thursday, January 13th, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Subject: "Sound." The vibration of solids, the vibration of strings and the vibration of columns of air, will be illustrated and explained.

**To Aid the Needy.**

The members of engine Company No. 6, "Gross," whose house is on Forty-fourth street, near Penn avenue, will distribute 500 loaves of bread to the needy next Saturday evening, at six o'clock, and on Monday morning at eight o'clock. All who are in need will be made welcome.

**Stolen and Recovered.**

On Tuesday night, Mr. Mertes, who resides on Juniata street, Allegheny, gave a dance at his house. About the time it was breaking up he discovered that somebody had stolen his pocket-book containing $70. Officer Frost was notified, and every person present was searched, but the money could not be found. The pocket-book and contents were afterwards found in a private alley, alongside the house, where it had been thrown by the thief when the search commenced.

**Robberies, Larcenies, &c.**

Dan Wagner was arrested yesterday for stealing three bottles of wine from Roth's saloon, in the Diamond, on Tuesday night. Committed, after a hearing before Acting Mayor Butler.

Herman Freese had John Palmer arrested for stealing $31. The accused was discharged after a hearing.

Tramps stole a $20 watch from John Welfor's residence, on Chestnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, on Tuesday evening.

Jeffries' slaughter house, near Thirty-eighth street, was entered on Tuesday evening, and a lot of bologna taken.

Chicken thieves are operating on the South Side.

**Another House in Allegheny Broken Open**

On Tuesday evening a gentleman residing on North avenue, Allegheny, discovered that thieves had broken into the residence of Mr. Charles Brown, on North avenue, a few doors west of Arch street. The front door had been broken open and the thieves had gone through the house and left the front door open. As Mr. Brown and his family are not in the city at present, it is not known what was taken or at what time the house was entered. One of the servant girls employed by Mr. Brown, yesterday went to the house, but she was unable to tell what had been taken.

**The Reform School.**

Mr. McElhaney, the Assistant Superintendent of the Reform School, has been interviewed, and it is alleged from this latest development in this lamentable imbroglio, that instances of cruelty on the part of the officials of this institution were not rare if Mr. McElhaney correctly reported the Board of Directors and the Managers of the School should not rest quietly under the imputations which that gentleman forces upon them. They owe it to themselves and to the people, to see to it, that a thorough investigation of all the affairs of the Institution be instituted at once, and that it be prosecuted pubilcly, so that there may be the fullest opportunity for arriving at the bottom facts in this controversy, and so that a definite settlement of the difficulty may be attained, once for all.

**Allegheny's Charity.**

The Allegheny Charity Concert was eminently successful. The total amount received was $1,648.00, of which $1,598 was realized by the sale of tickets, and $50 was received from the children's fair. The contributors of the amount received from the fair were: Misses Mollie and Fannie McKnight, Annie and May Miller, Girtie Dilworth, Mamie Ricketson, Bessie Jones, Letty C. Holmes, Allie Jones, Maggie Speer, and Masters Barnes, Bell, Ricketson and Eddie and Charlie Painter. The Committee of Arrangements fully appreciated the weight of their obligations toward those who assisted them, and resolutions of thanks to the Second U. P. church, and to Theodore Myler were enthusiastically passed by them. Yesterday morning the proceeds were handed over to the Allegheny Ladies Relief Association. In addition to the receipts of the concert $36 were contributed by some philanthropic gentlemen of Allegheny.

**Railroad Matters.**

The stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Short Line Railroad Company, otherwise the Hempfield Railroad Extension met at Little Washington yesterday, and elected the following Board of Directors for the ensuing year: C. M. Reed, Wm. W. Smith, Dr. Thomas McKennan, Wm. Workman, S. M. Hayes, William Keyser, T. Harrison Garrett, John K. Cowen. Mr. Reed was elected President, and J. C. Washington Secretary. Mr. Washington is Secretary and Assistant Auditor of the P. & C. R., and Pittsburgh division of the B. & O. R. R. The Baltimore and Ohio "Short Line" is to run from Layton's Station on the Connelsville Railroad to Washington, Pa., a very valuable section for the Wheeling, Baltimore coal and coke. The road and former are elected W. H. Ijams west, for the W. T. Thelin, Auditor, and C. Randolph, Chief Engineer.

**Corporation Elections.**

The following additional returns of the election of officers of the several banks and other corporations have been received:

*Market Bank*—Joseph H. Gray, J. Guy McCandless, Peter Ommert, Henry Smith, H. H. Johnston, Richard Perry, Thomas H. Hunter, R. J. Richardson, H. Langkamp, E. B. Petty, H. J. Hackmiester and J. H. Walter.

*South Side Savings Bank*—Geo. Trautman, Alexander McLean, James Kerr, G. A. Mundorff, Jenkin Jones, Martin Briggs, George L. Fischer, Chas. Schwarm, Washington Beck, J. K. P. Duff, Dennis, Doran, John A. Philip Hoffman.

*Jacobus & Nimick Manufacturing Company*—President—Alex. Nimick. General Manager and Treasurer, Samuel H. Jacobus. Directors—Alex. Nimick, Samuel H. Jacobus, Jr., Patterson, W. W. Patrick, A. H. Miller.

*Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company*—W. C. Auchinbaugh, W. W. Patrick, A. B Stevenson, C. J. Smith, Martin Briggs, Abdiel McClure, W. W. Magee, James McAfee, Jacob H. Welter, A. W. Pollock, John D. Scully, B. Krugh, J. B. Eyth, B. L. Fahnestock, J. E. Sellers, Geo. Trautman, Wm. Neeb, C. F. Schwarz, Jas. H. Hopkins, J. F. Edmundson.

**Gas Committee Meeting.**

The Gas Committee met yesterday and organized by the election of Mr. John Shipton as Chairman.

A gas lamp was ordered to be placed on the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Mulberry alley, Fifteenth ward.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

| | |
|---|---|
| West Pittsburgh Gas Co | $ 2,180 05 |
| South Side Gas Co | 3,202 75 |
| East End Gas Co | 5,169 20 |
| Pittsburgh Gas Co | 12,784 76 |
| Total | $23,336 76 |

There is a balance of $2,839.89 remaining due the East End Gas Company.

A resolution was passed that hereafter the erection of no gas lamp will be ordered unless recommended by the sub-committee or where it is represented by a member as an absolute necessity.

The following sub-committees were appointed:

East End—Messrs. Littell, Bruce and Fritz.

Middle District—Messrs. Weldon, Fox, McKinley and Rott.

South Side—Messrs. Goldthorpe, Ranhauser and Lemmer.

Adjourned.

**The School of Design.**

This institution, now under the superintendence of Prof. Newell, we are sorry to learn, is in some danger of having to yield to the pressure of the times—a result which, if possible, and surely it is possible, ought to be averted. The school is ten years old. It began with twenty-nine students, and now has seventy-four. Its aim is to give thorough instruction in all branches of art and to educate teachers of art. The number of graduates in full is now sixteen, these ladies having completed the full course in all its branches. There are besides a large number who have taken a practical course of study and completed it. There are at least thirty of the graduates and practical students who are now supporting themselves as artists, or as teachers of art in schools of this and other cities.

The fees paid by the pupils are moderate, and the necessary expenses of the school have been made up by subscriptions from outsiders. These are now diminished by the pressure of the hard times, and though the school has never been in a more flourishing condition as to numbers and work yet it must soon be closed, or greatly diminished in scope of work and teaching, unless its necessary support be provided.

A meeting of the friends of the school is soon to be called to consider the subject, and decide the fate of the school. Let every friend of female culture, especially in the beautiful domain of art, resolve to participate in the proposed meeting, and take with him a hearty sympathy with its object, and thus make sure the better endowment and perpetuation of a most noble and useful enterprise.

**House-keepers** would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising Flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

**Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.**

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, No. 183 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Acapulco, steamer off Fastnet; steamer York; steamer Loch; steamer

## THE COURT RECORD.

**A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.**

**United States District Court.**

(*Before Judge McCandless*).

George Gerst, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Petition of bankrupt for discontinuance of proceedings presented, and same referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

J. R. Taylor et al., creditors, vs. William Wellman and F. A. Wellman, debtors, Erie county. Debtors adjudged bankrupts, and matter referred to Register Woodruff.

Amos Belcher, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Petition for discharge presented, and final examination ordered before Register Shafer.

Tack Brothers, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The Register's report, recommending compensation to solicitors for petitioning creditors, presented, and the Court not concurring in the views expressed by the Register, disapproved the report.

A. T. Rowand, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made for the examination of bankrupt before Register Harper.

Hook & Wise, bankrupts, Greene county. The election of James P. Cosgray and George Wisecarver as assignees was approved.

Ellis Harris, bankrupt, Venango county. The creditors having chosen Omar Osmer, as assignee, the same was approved.

John A. Rishel and James Sheer, debtors, Armstrong county. Debtors adjudged bankrupts, and the matter referred to Register Shafer.

United States vs. Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company. Judgment entered in favor of the United States for two hundred dollars. This was an action to recover penalty for violation of the Steamboat laws in carrying powder without proper precautions.

**Common Pleas Court No. 1.**

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

H. B. Wilkins guardian, &c., for use vs. Maria Denny. Trespass.

The Pittsburgh Lighting Rod Company vs. Wm. G. Dabbs. Verdict for plaintiff for $25. Action to recover for a lighting rod sold.

The Younglove Architectural Iron Company vs. Ross Johnson. Motion and reasons for new trial *ex parte* plaintiff.

Wesley Green vs. John S. Shafer. On trial. An action to recover for money paid on account.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jacob Kalzinstein to Meyer Goldsmith. Auditor's report confirmed, and Prothonotary ordered to pay out the money in his hands in accordance with the same.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Chas Zengsmith to Michael Strong. S. D. Strausberger and August Oppenheimer appointed auditors.

In the equity proceeding of Margaret McClurg vs. S. Trover McClurg, the Court made a final decree, fixing the dower of the defendant, by consent of all parties, at $3,000 annually during life.

*Trial List for To-day.*

List No. 6, 214. Hedge et al. vs. Cook.
" " 6, 219. Duncan vs. Waring & Co.
" " 6, 223. Espy vs. Scott township.
" " 6, 224. Dellafield et al. vs. Campbell et al.
List No. 6, 326. Smith vs. Bollman.
" " 6, 227. Little et al. vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company.
List No. 6, 228. Diamond vs. Diamond et al.
List No. 5, 198. Holmes et al. vs. Davis.
" " 6, 48. Leake vs. Spang et al.
" " 6, 152. Wilkins, guardian, vs. Denny (fixed case).

**Common Pleas Court No. 2.**

(*Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.*)

Joseph Irwin vs. Joseph West's executors. Still on trial.

Peter Boehme vs. The Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company. Still on trial.

*Trial List for To-day.*

114. Keys vs. Hutchison.
115. Ripper vs. Pittsburgh.
134. Wheeler vs. The Loyalhanna Coal and Coke Co.
18. Welham vs. McPhillamy.
154. The City of Allegheny vs. Johnson.
84. The City of Allegheny vs. Crawford.
144. McKenney & Co. vs. The Tenth ward Bank.
197. Mevey vs. Gearing et al.
198. Weaver vs. Person et al.
2 Wallace et al. vs. Murray.
4 Corey vs. Briggs executor.
5 Hay vs. Willard, owner.

**Criminal Court.**

(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

Edward Blair was found guilty of larceny, on oath of Charles McGovern, and sentenced to the workhouse for ninety days.

Turner Johnston, *alias* Harrison, and George Jones were tried together on a charge of assault and battery. Harrison was found guilty of misdemeanor and Jones was acquitted.

Christ. McCormick was convicted of a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Andrew Hamlin and Benjamin Casey were convicted of larceny. Frank Adrian was prosecutor.

John Sammons plead *nolo contendere* to a charge of larceny.

James Kaylor, indicted for felonious assault, was found guilty of simple assault. Frederick Huntzey was the prosecutor.

G. W. Hudson, on trial on a charge of adultery, preferred by Jennie West.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Commonwealth vs. ... Rowand, 2.
James Hall et al., W. D. Bell,
Mary Bishop, Theo. Farrar, et al.,
George Grady, Fred. Ditmore,
John Hurley, Hugh Corman,
Michael Quinn, Matthew Foy, *alias* Matthew Morrow.
Ed. Shore, et al., Pat. Collins,
Jesse Fritz, Jr., et al. Geo. Thompson,
Fred Stolen, John Byrne.
F. P. Byrnes,

**Orphans' Court.**

(*Before Judge Hawkins.*)

The audit list, which was taken up on Monday, was resumed. In addition the following business was transacted:

Henry R. Fulton, minor. Mrs. Jane N. Dilworth appointed guardian; bond filed and approved.

Estate of Thos. McElhany, deceased. Administratrix allowed to mortgage real estate of deceased; bond of $15,000 filed and approved.

Estate of John McClurg, deceased. Petition of Wm. McClurg for appointment of trustee for himself under will of decedent. Thos. McClurg was appointed trustee, and his bond filed and approved.

John W. Farmerie appointed guardian of Elizabeth and Peter Grass, also, appointed guardian of Mary Grass et al.

Estate of Philip Babinger, deceased. Administrator allowed to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

George W. Hays appointed guardian of Charlotte Caldwell. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of Franklin Tober, deceased. Petition of Henry S. Brooks, one of the children of deceased, for order on George S. Head, guardian, to pay over, &c. Order made as prayed for, unless objected to within five days.

Estate of James McCabe, deceased. Petition presented and *alias* attachment awarded against M. A. McSwiggin, executor.

**Court Brevities.**

THE prosecution for perjury, growing out of the case of J. W. Eiddle, Esq., instituted against M. W. & M. Wolcott, has been withdrawn by the prosecutor.

TUESDAY evening Charles Porter brought suit before U. S. Commissioner McCandless for a balance due him for wages, against the steamer "J. D. Johnston." A summons was issued.

THE case of H. B. Wilkins guardian, etc., for use of Edward M. Yard vs. Maria Denny, which is on trial in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, before Judge Stowe, is a *sore facias* on a mortgage, the amount being for $10,000.

**The Concert for the Poor.**

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

Please notice the fact that the Great Western Band and all the long array of local talent advertised to perform at the Concert on Thursday January 20 for the benefit of the poor generally, give their services free of charge, to the end that the largest possible amount of proceeds may be placed in the hands of James Park, Esq., the Treasurer, for the relief of the suffering poor of the city. The lady managers have also to thank Chas. J. Clark, Esq., for securing them the use of Library Hall gratuitously for that occasion.

To such unselfish demonstrations of charity our citizens generally should respond liberally and fill the house from bottom to top.

The newspapers have all acted with great liberality in advertising.

THE LADY MANAGERS.

**The Largest Workshop of the Body is the Liver.** whose office is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumesa yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations; and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetitie. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of billousness removed. MWS

**Narrow Guage Railroad Completed.**

COLUMBIANA, O., January 10, 1875.

The Narrow Guage Railroad, intended to connect the coal and ore region of Carrol county O., with Youngstown and Painsville, O., was completed from Canton to Cannosburg, O., eight miles, on December 31st. The road is now finished and in running order from Cannosburg to Minerva, a distance of about twenty-two miles. The track is graded from Minerva to Hanover, O., and the engineers are making a survey of the route from Hanover to Columbiana, O., via Leetonia. The balance of the road, from Columbiana to Youngstown, has been contracted. As the work is generally light, the company believes that the road will all be completed before next Autumn. The Carrol county district is said to abound with the best of coal, block band and other iron ores, besides being well adapted to agricultural purposes.

Yours truly, W.

## BREVITIES.

**Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.**

····Remember the poor these cold days.

····Ice men are wishing for cold weather.

·····The cold snap has stopped outside work.

····The Health Committee of Allegheny will meet this evening to elect a health officer.

····Thirteen common cases were disposed of yesterday morning by Acting Mayor Butler.

····John Shipton, Esq., was elected chairman of the Gas Committee, at a meeting yesterday afternoon.

····Repairs are being made to the retaining walls of Brownsville avenue, rendered necessary by the last slip.

····Bellevne commences a series of entertainments this evening the proceeds to be devoted to purchasing street lamps.

····The Ladies' Tract Society of Allegheny, last year, collected and expended $486.19 in the prosecution of its work.

····Most of the miners in Keeling & Co.'s coal works, on the South Side, who have been on a strike, have resumed work at the old terms.

····The Ralston School Board has elected the following officers: President, Joseph Bell; Secretary, Dr. J. A. Duncan; Treasurer, J. Weisser.

····Detective Bowden, of Allegheny, yesterday recovered the shawl which was stolen from the residence of Mrs. Copeland on Jackson street, several days ago.

·····During last week there were forty-six deaths in the city. Fifteen cases of infectious diseases were reported—five of smallpox, five of scarlet fever, two of diptheria, and three of typhoid fever.

····Yesterday Mr. John Luty was discharged from the Water Department force of Allegheny. He had made himself obnoxious by entering the canvass vigorously against Superintendent Richmond.

····The new Water Committee will meet for organization this afternoon at two o'clock. There are four candidates for the chairmanship, viz: W. Hunter, Gregory Fox, James B. Glass and F. H. Goldthorpe.

····Yesterday morning another appeal for work was made to Mayor Phillips by a Delegation from the Iron City Rolling Mill. The Mayor told them the matter had been laid before Councils, but no action as yet had been taken.

····The funeral of James Hamill occurred yesterday at 9:30 o'clock, according to programme. The pall bearers were Messrs. Morris, Wm. Jackson, Sr., John Carl, James Scott, Michael Hennegan, Hugh Kennedy, John Rowan, Daniel Render.

····The Young Men's Debating Society of Allegheny will decide, B. Hunter, Esq., whether or not Jeff. Davis is entitled to amnesty. It is understood that the fight in Congress over the same question will be postponed until Allegheny is heard from.

····The committee on preparations for the State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in this city on the 20th inst., will meet next Thursday evening at Penn avenue, when it is expected that the final arrangements for the Encampment will be made.

····Among the arrivals from the East yesterday, was a widow with nine children, seven boys and two girls, the eldest being nine years and nine months old. The woman stated she was on her way to Omaha, and did not appear to have much care with her little band.

····An audacious sneak thief escaped with a valuable overcoat from a stand in front of Mahaffey's dry goods store, in Allegheny yesterday morning. During Tuesday night an entrance was effected to the boot store in Jackson street, and the thief escaped with three pairs of boots.

····The Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad Company made a proposition to the Board of Commissioners of Ohio county, West Virginia, at Wheeling on Monday, for the transfer of the company's stock (amounting to $300,000) to the Company, but it is learned by the *Intelligencer* that the proposition was not accepted. The Company proposes if it can obtain possession of the stock of Ohio and Brooke counties, to put the road forward to completion immediately.

·····The annual report of Hunter and Linderman, Street Commissioners of the First and Second Districts, respectively, were handed to Controller Snodgrass yesterday. In the First district the pay rolls of the year amounted to $22,409.13. The cost of street repairs was $16,184.45, and to keep the streets clean it cost $11,891.27. In the Second district the monthly pay rolls amounted to $19,212.74. The amount expended in repairing improved and unimproved streets was $9,284.22, and the total cost of keeping the streets and alleys clean was $7,128.08.

····The annual election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, was held Tuesday evening at the room of the Young Men's Republican Club, Allegheny. The following is a list of the officers elected: Walton Woolsey, President; J. G. Patterson, First Vice President; A. Wilson, Second Vice President; Theo. Myler, Third Vice President; Hugh D. Renwick, Recording Secretary; Walter D. Kelly, Corresponding Secretary; John H. Negley, Treasurer.

John Sammons plead *nolo contendere* to a charge of larceny.

In connection with the club a debating society was organized, which holds its first "discussion" meeting on Monday evening next, January 17th.

····The encampment commander Tyson, of the G. A. R., has signed with the Pennsylvania Railroad for cheap transportation to the State encampment here on the 26th and 27th of this month. Round-trip tickets from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh will be sold for $15. Reduced hotel rates have also been secured, the highest price being $3 per day and the lowest $1.50. A public meeting will be held in the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 26th inst., which will be followed by a supper at the Union Depot Hotel, tendered the delegates and visiting comrades by the posts of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

····The fifth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Poultry Association began this evening in the City Hall building on Market street. The show opened with about eight hundred entries, and the display was unusually good. Every variety of domestic fowl is represented, and among the unique specimens is a nest of pet rats. The principal point of attraction to visitors yesterday morning was the dog kennels, where could be seen every sort of dog in the country, from the millionaire's pet to the behaved Newfoundland to the impudent black and tan, including two "Spits" or Esquimaux dogs. There is also an endless variety of singing birds, rabbits, etc., the whole, barring the clamor, making a very interesting and attractive show.

····On Tuesday evening Mr. Thomas Chantler, for many years Superintendent of the Sabbath School of the South Common M. E. church, was most agreebly surprised. During the time he has spent in the school Mr. Chantler has been a most zealous worker. His sincerity, and geniality entwined about him the strongest affections of his assistants, and their love is as tenacious of its hold, as is the grasp of the ivy upon the oak. At the time mentioned there was a sudden irruption into his residence of his fellow-workers in the school, and a brief and happy speech of the pastor, Dr. I. N. Baird, gave Mr. Chantler the first information that he had of an intended presentation to him of an elegant silver service. The response of Mr. Chantler was felicitous, and the occasion was a most happy one.

## PERSONAL.

**The Chief Engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Jas. L. Randolph Esq., is at the Monongahela House.

**Mr. Will B. Bradley, of Bradley & Sons' woolen mills, Allegheny city, accompanied by his wife, called for Express on Wednesday last on the steamer "Persia." He will, while abroad, combine business with pleasure by purchasing some new and improved machinery, which will, when added to their mills, enable them to defy competition in their line of business, here or elsewhere.

## I. O. O. F.

**Officers Installed—Committee Reports.**

The following persons have been installed as officers of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, now in session in this city:

J. H. Lenhart, G. M. W., Meadville; Elliott Harvey, G. G. F., Sandy Lake; E. N. Riggs, G. O., Allegheny; J. M. McNair, G. R'c'r, Allegheny; W. W. Logan, G. R'c'r, Pittsburgh; E. G. Wright, G. G., Foxburg; H. N. Black, G. W., St. Petersburg.

Delegates to Supreme Lodge: Past Grand Master Workman S. B. Meyers, Franklin; W. W. Sackett, East Liberty, and W. S. Black and Joseph Moorhead, New Castle.

During yesterday's session a number of committees reported, and the usual Committees on Finance, Judge, Credentials, Law and Supervision, Business, Appeals and Grievances were appointed.

The Grand Recorder was instructed to furnish Liberty Lodge No. 7 with a new outfit, to replace that destroyed by fire on the 23d of December.

There were 28 deaths during the year, and the amount of insurance paid was $56,000. Every death in the Order in the State during the past year has been promptly paid in full. The membership in this State at the present time is 3,000.

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

**An Inebriate Makes a Determined Effort to End His Life.**

A German named Lober, residing on Virgin alley, Thirty-sixth ward, made a determined effort to commit suicide, on Tuesday afternoon. He had been drinking very hard during a few days past, and on the afternoon mentioned was at home. Suddenly leaving his wife and two children down stairs, he proceeded to an upper room, and taking a revolver placed it against his face and pulled the trigger, but in doing so staggered back, and the bullet missing its mark struck the ceiling. He then placed the muzzle against his forehead and dred again, with better success, the ball burying itself under the scalp. By this time his wife and some friends, alarmed by the shooting, had entered the room, and securing Lober prevented any further shots. Dr. Graham was called and extracted the ball. He found that while it had not entered the man's brain it had shattred the skull, producing what may prove a fatal wound. No other cause except depression caused by intemperance is assigned for the commission of the act.

## THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

**Additional Facts Regarding the Recent Election.**

An erroneous impression seems to have gotten out in reference to the voting by proxy of persons who had only paid a semi-annual subscription to the Mercantile Library. We are informed the impression that there was anything wrong in this seems to be entirely incorrect. It has always been customary for such members to vote, and the opposing ticket at the last election knew of and sanctioned such voting at the time of the election. It seems rather late to grumble about it now, when everything was agreeable at the time.

The following communication on the same subject will explain itself:

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

It is not an uncommon thing to find that dissatisfaction prevails at the result of an election. All the candidates cannot be elected when there are two opposing tickets, and it is very natural that those defeated and their friends should be somewhat disappointed. But it is not often the dissatisfaction is manifested in so unfair a shape as it has been in the paragraph on the subject of the Library election in your paper of Wednesday morning, and I feel very sure that none of the candidates at the election, who are all gentlemen, either wrote or inspired that article.

It is true as stated that Mr. Appleton the Librarian did electioneer for one of the tickets, and this he has always done heretofore with the knowledge and consent of the directors, and no one ever thought of objecting to it. But in this instance he took no part until it became a matter of noteriety, known to every one, that the friends of one of the candidates for President were electioneering for him and urging his election for the avowed purpose and with the intention of displacing Mr. Appleton, and even then he took no part until he had consulted one of the directors not a candidate, as to the propriety of doing so, and was advised by him that he was justified in it. Moreover before doing so he announced that he was not and would not be a candidate for re-election.

As to the propriety of receiving the votes of six month members a sufficient answer to the objection is found in the provision of the Constitution which is in these words: "All members whose dues are fully paid shall be permitted to vote at the election for officers in person by proxy."

Some years since it was decided to allow persons to become members for six months on payment of two dollars, and since then all such have been permitted to vote without question or objection; and at the recent election the votes of such members were offered for both tickets and received without objection from either side. As to the fling at the Lecture Committee for discontinuing the Lecture Course, it is, to say the least, in very bad taste. The gentlemen who compose that committee are men of experience in the business, and succeeded in securing, as is acknowledged, as good a corps of lecturers as we have ever had, and they continued the Course until convinced that heavy loss to the Library must result from it; and then, as prudent men should have done, they, with the approbation of the Board of Directors, resolved to discontinue it, and we submit to the friends of the institution whether, under the circumstances, they were not right. X. X.

[The paragraph referred to was written by one of our reporters, who merely detailed, as an item of news, what he heard concerning the election without the remotest intention of reflecting upon anybody. The item referred to the canvassing by the Librarian, which our correspondent admits, was the proper thing for canvassing, our reporter indulged in no personal opinion, for he felt no interest in the matter at all, but merely stated there was dissatisfaction among the opposing faction. There as to the sentence in reference to the discontinuance of the course of lectures, it was but a statement of what had been determined upon, and the reporter saw the "thing" in it until the sensitive correspondent made it out. This journal, so far from reflecting upon the Lecture Committee, has from the outstart been complimentary of their efforts, and has very freely urged the lecture-going public to give them a hearty support. Financial stringency, however, was too great to be overcome even by an exceptionally attractive list of lecturers, and extra exertions from all parties interested in the success of the course. EDS.]

## STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

**An Open Letter Against the Proposed New Bill for the Issue of Bonds for Street Improvements.**

County Controller Warner has addressed the following letter to Hon. Henry M. Long, in reference to the bill which he lately introduced, providing for the issuing of city bonds in payment for street improvements.

ALLEGHENY, January 11, 1876.

*Hon. Henry M. Long, House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.*

DEAR SIR.—I see by the Harrisburg correspondence of last week, in our city papers, that you have introduced an act relating to street improvements in Allegheny city, providing, in effect, for the issue of city bonds for the payment of the expenses of such improvements when the same shall amount to or exceed $25,000. I am not informed as to whether you are or not personally in favor of the bill, as I know from